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December 2002

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

DOCUMENTS

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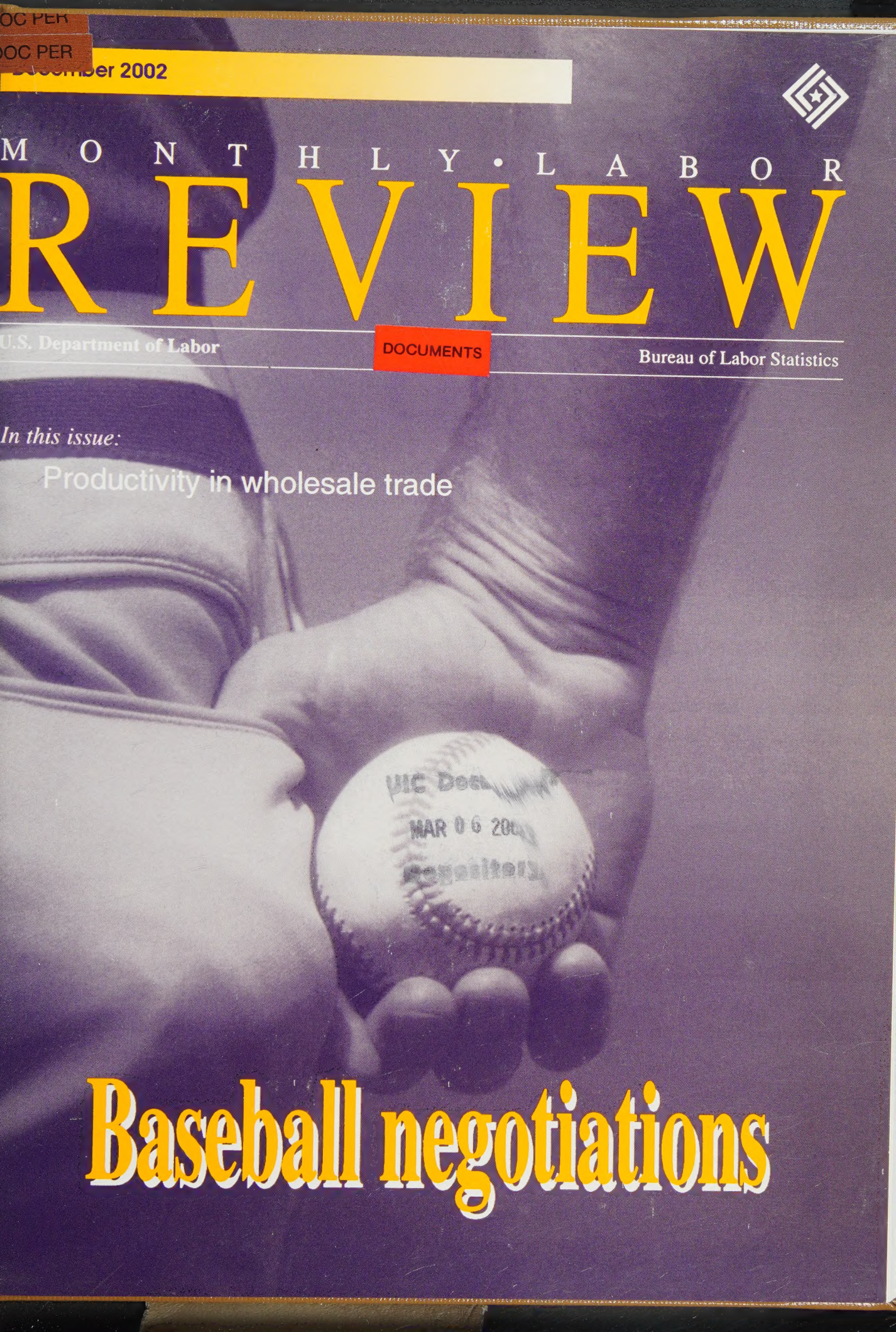

Baseball negotiations

U.S. Department of Labor
Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner

The *Monthly Labor Review* (USPS 987–800) is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The *Review* welcomes articles on the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone. Potential articles, as well as communications on editorial matters, should be submitted to:

Editor-in-Chief
Monthly Labor Review
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, DC 20212
Telephone: (202) 691–5900
E-mail: mlr@bls.gov

Inquiries on subscriptions and circulation, including address changes, should be sent to: Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office Washington, DC 20402
Telephone: (202) 512–1800

Subscription price per year—$45 domestic; $63 foreign. Single copy—$13 domestic; $18.20 foreign. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Subscription prices and distribution policies for the *Monthly Labor Review* (ISSN 0098–1818) and other government publications are set by the Government Printing Office, an agency of the U.S. Congress.

The Secretary of Labor has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Periodicals postage paid at Washington, DC, and at additional mailing addresses.

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Information is available to sensory impaired individuals upon request:
Voice phone: (202) 691–5200
Federal Relay Service: 1–800–877–8339.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-0001.

Cover designed by Melvin Moxley

MONTHLY LABOR
REVIEW

Volume 125, Number 12
December 2002

UIC Documents

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The December *Review*

Our articles this month are on topics that sometimes receive what some might call "bad press." Christopher Kask, David Kiernan, and Brian Friedman research productivity growth among "middlemen," or more accurately, in the wholesale trade industry. Their key finding is that information and communication technology are changing the very nature and structure of the industry, while sharper competition has put many smaller local and regional wholesalers at risk. As a result of technological changes, increased competition, and other factors, labor productivity increased at an average rate of 3.4 percent per year, compared with the 2.1-percent rate of growth in the aggregate business sector.

Paul D. Staudohar chronicles the negotiations leading to a new contract between major league baseball players and the team owners. To the restrained delight of baseball fans, the parties reached agreement without a strike or lockout. Moreover, according to Staudohar, the agreement improved the economics of the game in general and that all parties, including the fans, will benefit.

Michael K. Lettau, Mark A. Loewenstein, and Steve P. Paben follow up on the potential impact the method chosen to aggregate the Employment Cost Index (ECI) might have. The ECI is a quarterly index measuring changes in the cost of wages and benefits, controlling for the industry-occupation mix of jobs. Such indexes can be affected by the method used to add up the individual cells, generally depending, among other things, on the degree of price substitution that occurs among cells. In the case of compensation, the choice of aggregation has little effect, a result that may be contrasted to the often significant effects that have been found in price measures such as the Consumer Price Index.

Employment by county in 2001

The 248 U.S. counties with 100,000 or more employees accounted for about two-thirds of total U.S. employment covered by Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs in 2001. Placer County, CA, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (6.0 percent), followed by the counties of Collier, FL (5.9 percent), Collin, TX (5.7 percent), Manatee, FL (5.1 percent), and Lee, FL (4.7 percent). The median employment increase among the largest counties was 0.1 percent in 2001.

The largest absolute gains were recorded in the counties of Harris, TX (30,999), San Diego, CA (24,326), Los Angeles, CA (22,633), Clark, NV (22,362), and Orange, CA (20,580).

More than 100 of the 248 largest counties recorded employment declines in 2001. Of the 111 that experienced declines in employment, the largest percentage decline was in Elkhart County, IN (–6.8 percent). The counties of Lorain and Mahoning, OH, had the next largest decline (–3.5 percent each), followed by San Francisco County, CA, and Macomb County, MI (–3.4 percent each).

The largest absolute declines in employment in 2001 occurred in Cook County, IL (–37,351), New York County, NY (–32,910), Wayne County, MI (–27,974), Santa Clara County, CA (–22,112), and San Francisco County, CA (–20,423).

Annual pay in 2001

Among metropolitan areas, the largest percentage increase in average annual pay from 2000 to 2001 occurred in Lafayette, LA (8.1 percent). The next largest increase occurred in Dutchess County, NY (7.4 percent). Four metropolitan areas reported 6.8-percent increases in average annual pay: Enid, OK, Fresno, CA, Odessa-Midland, TX, and Pensacola, FL. In comparison, average annual pay of employees in metropolitan areas nationwide increased by 2.4 percent from 2000 to 2001.

Despite experiencing the largest decline (–13.5 percent) in average annual pay among the 10 metropolitan areas with decreases in 2001, San Jose, CA, retained its position as the metropolitan area with the highest average annual pay ($65,926).

San Francisco, CA, had the second highest average annual pay level ($59,761), followed by New York, NY ($58,963), New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT ($52,177), and Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ ($49,830). Average pay levels in these five metropolitan areas ranged from 31 to 74 percent above the average for all metropolitan areas in the Nation. Annual pay in metropolitan areas averaged $37,897 in 2001, up from $37,017 in 2000.

Quality changes in cars and light trucks

The retail equivalent value of quality changes for the 2003 model year domestic light trucks averaged $232.65, or 39.9 percent of the average $583.03 over-the-year increase in manufacturer's suggested list prices. Of the $232.65 value, $126.80 was for federally mandated and nonmandated safety improvements and $105.85 was for nonmandated quality changes.

The retail equivalent value of quality changes for the 2003 model year domestic passenger cars averaged $25.08. This represents 5.4 percent of the average $465.63 over-the-year increase in manufacturer's suggested list prices. □

Labor productivity growth in wholesale trade, 1990–2000

Use of information and communication technologies in the fastest-growing wholesale trade industries spurred strong labor productivity growth in the sector as a whole, over the 1990–2000 period

Christopher Kask, David Kiernan, and Brian Friedman

According to the most recent economic census, there were more than 453,000 wholesale trade establishments in the United States in 1997, with total sales exceeding $4 trillion. These sales substantially exceeded total sales in the retail trade sector and also exceeded the value of all manufacturing industry shipments in the same year. BLS data show that 7.3 million workers were employed in wholesale trade industries in 2000, or about 6.5 percent of total business employment.

The wholesale trade industry provides an important link in the supply chain connecting producers with consumers in the economy. Wholesale firms act as intermediaries between goods-producers and the business customers that buy their products. These customers may be retail establishments, manufacturers, mining establishments, contractors, other wholesalers, or government agencies, among others. Wholesale establishments are characterized by the fact that they usually do not sell directly to household consumers—with few exceptions, their customers are businesses or institutions.

Wholesalers provide services both to the producers of the products that pass through their operations as well as to their customers who purchase those goods. In addition to the basic distribution function, wholesalers may be involved in marketing, sales, customer support, and market research—activities that benefit the wholesaler's supplier. For the benefit of the customer, wholesalers provide ready access to products in appropriate quantities, information on product characteristics and availability, sales advice, credit and financing, customer service, and technical support.[1]

The rapid diffusion of information and communications technology throughout the sector and the economy has led to shifts in the nature of the wholesale business. These shifts, in some cases, may threaten the traditional structure of the industry. In addition, heightened competitive pressures can place at risk the survival of many small local and regional wholesale firms that typify the industry.

Both the wholesale and retail trade industries are involved in getting the products of the goods-producing sector to consumers and other end-users. The wholesale-retail partnership in the distribution function invites comparisons between the two sectors, yet their differences are more striking than their similarities. In 2000, wholesale trade's 7.3 million workers were less than a third of the nearly 25 million employed in retail trade. At the same time, wholesale sector sales exceeded sales in retail trade, reflecting much higher levels of sales per employee in wholesale establishments. On average, employees in wholesale trade earn more per hour and work longer hours per week than workers in the retail sector. These differences reflect the presence of higher levels of skilled workers and fewer part-time workers in the wholesale sector. Wholesale trade's lower labor

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intensity and more highly skilled workforce, relative to retail trade, are likely to have played a role in the extent to which wholesalers were able to more quickly adapt to technological change.[2]

Wholesalers invested heavily in computers and other high-tech equipment and in computer software, allowing them to take advantage of technological advances more rapidly and to a greater extent than did retailers.[3] For example, wholesalers' quick adoption of new technology made it possible for them to take advantage of the growing use of Universal Product Code symbols on the products they handled to automate their operations. These advances, in turn, made feasible new production strategies such as just-in-time inventory management—the process in which shipments of production inputs are received just prior to their use. This strategy increases efficiency and helps to reduce inventory holding costs, benefiting both wholesalers and their customers. Wholesale firms were able to improve their efficiency in handling products and to offer new services to their customers.

These factors are reflected in relatively rapid labor productivity growth in the wholesale trade sector. Labor productivity, defined here as output per hour of labor input, grew at an average rate of 3.4 percent per year in wholesale trade from 1990 to 2000—substantially exceeding the 2.4-percent average rate in retail trade and the 2.1-percent per-year growth rate for the business sector as a whole. The strong growth in wholesale trade made an important contribution to overall labor productivity growth in the 1990s.[4]

Trends in wholesale trade labor productivity and its components, output and labor input, are examined in this article. (Throughout the article, references to 'productivity' denote labor productivity.) Analysis is based on recently-introduced BLS productivity measures for the sector that cover overall wholesale trade; the two major groups of industries within wholesale trade (wholesale durable goods and wholesale nondurable goods); and the 18 industries classified in wholesale trade at the 3-digit level of the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.[5] The data series currently cover the period from 1987 to 2000; they are updated as additional source data become available.[6]

Productivity trends are often analyzed over the course of a full business cycle in order to minimize cyclical effects on the results. The latest complete cycle stretched from a peak that occurred in July 1990 to the most recent business cycle peak in March 2001. Accordingly, this article focuses on trends over the 1990–2000 period. Output and productivity growth rates began to accelerate near the middle of the decade, particularly in certain 'high-tech' industries such as the manufacture of computer equipment, electronic components and accessories (including semiconductors), and communications equipment. This speedup has attracted a great deal of scrutiny by researchers. Many of these studies have compared growth rates before and after 1995 to determine the magnitude of the acceleration. To investigate the question of whether there was a productivity speedup in wholesale trade, trends over the 1990–95 and 1995–2000 periods are examined.

The wholesale trade sector

Wholesalers reduce transactions costs throughout the supply chain by specializing in areas their suppliers and customers do not. Suppliers need not contract with many customers, and customers' time and monetary costs of searching for and transporting materials are reduced.[7]

Distribution functions include storing, handling, and transporting of goods. Storage generally takes place in wholesaler-owned or -leased warehouses. One of the wholesaler's most fundamental functions is the breaking up of large quantities of goods into smaller quantities and selling to many customers. While products are in inventory, wholesalers may sort, package, refrigerate, or assemble products. Then, they deliver, or arrange for the delivery of, the products to customers.

Wholesalers also provide customers with product information, customer service, and credit services. Wholesalers offer sales and marketing support to their customers by sponsoring events or promotions, or by providing display casing and signs.

Types of wholesale operations. There are three main types of wholesale operation: merchant wholesalers, manufacturers' sales branches and offices (MSBOs), and wholesale agents and brokers. Merchant wholesalers represent the largest proportion of the three types in terms of sales, total employment, and number of establishments. In 1997, merchant wholesalers operated 376,330 establishments (83 percent of all wholesale trade establishments) that employed 4.6 million people (79 percent of total wholesale trade employment), and had sales of more than $2.3 trillion (57 percent of total wholesale trade sales). Merchant wholesalers take ownership of goods, perform distribution and other services, and then sell the goods. Manufacturers' sales branches and offices (MSBOs) are the second largest type of wholesaler both in terms of total sales and number of employees. MSBOs perform wholesale functions much like merchant wholesalers, but do so for a single manufacturer by which they are owned and operated. Manufacturers' sales branches hold a stock of goods while sales offices do not. MSBOs generally run the largest operations of the three types. In 1997, MSBOs had, on average, about seven times the sales per establishment and two and a half times the employees per establishment as did merchant wholesalers. Wholesale agents and brokers have the lowest sales and fewest employees of the three types. Agents and brokers primarily act as intermediaries, arranging sales between two parties.

agents and brokers usually do not take ownership of the goods nor do they own facilities to deliver the goods.

Factors affecting productivity trends in wholesale trade

A primary catalyst for change in wholesale trade, as in other sectors, was the strong growth in information and communication technology that began in the 1980s. The growing use of computers and networks made possible a number of innovations that transformed the wholesale industry. These developments, in turn, set the stage for a new business climate in the industry that featured increased competition and increasing scale of operations.

While the 1980s saw a rapid acceleration in the use of information and communications technology in wholesale trade, the foundations for this transformation were formed up to a decade earlier. The development of the machine-readable Universal Product Codes (UPCs), or bar codes, provided a means of automatically identifying products and cataloguing relevant information about them. This made it possible for wholesalers to automate the movement of goods through their distribution network, yielding rewards in terms of speed, accuracy, and efficiency, and leading to reduced unit costs.[8] The emergence of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standards to enable the transfer of information between independent information systems made quick and automatic transmission of business data along the supply chain possible and allowed wholesaler-distributors to take full advantage of the benefits of automation. The development of Automated Clearing House (ACH) networks helped to facilitate electronic financial flows. The growing use of electronic payments under ACH auspices supported the growth of electronic commerce (e-commerce) transactions. Together, these developments created the necessary infrastructure for the growth of technology-based systems in wholesale trade.

Some observers saw the rise of the Internet and the growth of e-commerce and business-to-business electronic transactions as signaling the decline of the wholesaler-distributor, but this has not occurred. Wholesalers have adapted to the new environment and have managed to retain much of their customer base.

Technology-based factors. The wholesale sector's extensive use of information technology (IT) is well-documented.[9] Though Internet-based transactions are growing in wholesale trade, most e-commerce transactions in the sector are made over Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) ordering formats. Typically, these systems are not Internet-based and have been available for more than 25 years.[10] EDI technologies include systems designed to improve operating efficiency, track inventory, and reduce decision time, labor input, and paper flow. With EDI, wholesalers have the ability to provide inventory management for their customers.

The Universal Product Codes are at the heart of the EDI technology. Unique codes are placed onto products. These codes are then used to organize information about those products. Wholesalers utilize UPCs for keeping track of their inventory. When a coded product enters stock, the UPC is scanned, and the product is registered into inventory. When a coded product leaves stock, it is scanned again and removed from registered inventory. This allows wholesalers to keep a constant count of how much of each particular product is in stock. Inventory replenishment software, when provided with customer inventory information, can project the timing and composition of future shipments. Logistics software plots starting and destination points and calculates the most cost-efficient and least time-consuming route. Audit verification software increases accuracy in accounts payable by comparing invoices to purchase orders and immediately paying the matching invoices.[11]

When a wholesaler uses some of these systems together, they can provide their customers with inventory management services in which the wholesaler provides the service of being responsible for the timing and composition of new shipments. By tracking customer sales using UPCs as the tracking tool, the wholesaler can view customer inventory levels at any time. The wholesaler then uses inventory replenishment software with prearranged shipping parameters installed to forecast timing and composition of new shipments. When customer inventory levels reach a certain point, the wholesaler can send the shipment without further consultation with the customer.[12] This operation shifts customer inventory management responsibility from the customer to the wholesaler, allowing the wholesaler to charge for providing the service.

These developments facilitate the just-in-time delivery strategy that, by its nature, involves cooperation and information-sharing between wholesalers and their customers. The just-in-time approach first took hold in the automobile manufacturing industry as American manufacturers attempted to remain competitive with the Japanese automotive industry by emulating Japanese production techniques. While it is often thought to benefit mainly manufacturers, just-in-time inventory control benefits wholesalers as well. In addition to representing an additional service that a wholesale firm can offer, the same systems that allow wholesalers to supply their customers on a just-in-time basis also allow them to economize on their own inventory holdings—leading to wholesale industry productivity increases.[13]

Online exchanges. Online exchanges allow buyers and sellers to communicate directly with each other via the Internet. Sellers post catalogues containing product listings and information; buyers can then shop the catalogues on their Web

browser. The buyer and seller complete transactions, arrange payment, and arrange shipment directly on the Internet. Wholesalers especially benefit from online exchanges, as they may act as both buyer and seller. Wholesalers can browse supplier catalogues for hard-to-find products or for lower prices while incurring minimal transaction costs. Acting as a seller, wholesalers can reach out to a larger population of customers and can market products at a limited cost.

Online exchanges can be detrimental to the wholesale sector by making it possible for customers to purchase directly from manufacturers. This may reduce or eliminate some wholesaler functions or even completely displace them in the supply chain.[14] Online exchanges can also affect industry structure by allowing easy access into previously exclusive local markets. Resulting heightened competition may have been detrimental to less-efficient wholesalers.

While the technological basis for e-commerce has existed for many years, in most wholesale industries only a modest share of sales by merchant wholesalers are completed through electronic channels.[15] However, three large wholesale industries rely on e-commerce sales much more extensively—drugs, drug proprietaries, and druggists' sundries wholesale; motor vehicles and automotive parts and supplies wholesale; and professional and commercial equipment and supplies wholesale. Together, these three industries accounted for 63 percent of all e-commerce sales by merchant wholesalers.

Changes in the business environment. The diffusion of technology and technology-related innovations through the sector made it possible for wholesale firms to more effectively manage larger collections of goods and to service a larger and more geographically expansive customer base. This environment provided an opportunity for wholesale firms to obtain scale economies through expansion. At the same time, consolidation and increasing concentration were occurring among wholesalers' customers. It has been argued that consolidation in customer markets is one of the primary influences leading to consolidation in wholesale industries.[16] Larger wholesaler-distributors covering a wider geographic area have a competitive advantage over small local firms in dealing with large regional or national customers, such as retail chains.

There is evidence that consolidation is a continuing trend in the wholesale trade sector, and that increasing concentration is taking place in certain industries. A study based on surveys of wholesale industry firms documents "significant consolidation between 1985 and 1995" in a majority of detailed wholesale trade industries.[17] Data from the Censuses of Wholesale Trade show an overall decline in the number of wholesale trade establishments between 1987 and 1997—accompanied by substantial increases in the average size of wholesale establishments as measured by the average number of employees per establishment.

On the other hand, measures of concentration, such as the proportion of sales accounted for by the largest firms, indicate increasing concentration from 1987 to 1997 in only a few wholesale industries at the 3-digit SIC level. The data for the overall wholesale sector show little change in concentration between 1987 and 1997. Despite some movement towards increasing concentration, wholesale trade remains less concentrated than other sectors—local and regional wholesalers still account for the vast majority of firms in the industry.[18]

Traditionally, wholesalers' revenue has been based on a fixed markup over cost. Under this approach, customers who are nearby or who require few special services are charged at the same rate as customers who are more costly to serve. There is little correlation between the rates charged by the wholesaler and the level of services they provide on a customer-by-customer basis.[19] The industry, however, has begun a move toward fee-for-service. Under this approach, the wholesaler charges only a small standard markup over cost; beyond that, each customer pays specifically for services they obtain from the wholesaler. The electronic-based systems tracking product by UPC make these fees for service possible.

Other variations in the traditional business model of the wholesaler-distributor have begun to emerge under the heightened competitive pressures that now exist in wholesale trade. Of note is a strategy that rejects the conventional approach under which a wholesaler purchases products, holds them in inventory, then sells them to customers as demand conditions dictate.[20] Under the alternative approach, the wholesaler-distributor holds minimal stock in inventory. As their orders are received, they locate a supplier for the products and arrange for them to be shipped directly to the customer. Under this model, the wholesaler acts essentially as an agent/broker in the sense that they do not take possession of the goods and are not directly involved in distributing them to the customer. A more complete variation from traditional models includes "integrated supply" arrangements under which, in some cases, the customer outsources their entire procurement operation to the wholesaler.[21]

A new category of wholesale operation, first reported in the 1997 Census of Wholesale Trade, illustrates the extent to which businesses throughout the supply chain are highly integrated and, in some cases, intermingled. It also shows how shifts that occur over time can further complicate the task of distinguishing certain types of businesses and can undermine the precision of the measures. The outsourcing of domestic manufacturing operations to foreign countries—often because of relatively low foreign labor costs—has given rise to a class of wholesalers whose business differs from the traditional form of wholesale operation. These "own brand importer-marketers" are essentially manufacturing firms that have shifted their production overseas. Their ac-

tivity is included in the wholesale sector because they are primarily engaged in importing and distributing their products. Unlike a traditional wholesaler, however, an own brand importer-marketer typically engages in many of the same activities as would a manufacturer. They are involved in product development or acquisition; obtaining patents and trademarks; licensing the manufacture of the products abroad; and advertising and marketing the product to a degree not characteristic of wholesalers.[22] Overall, own brand importer-marketers make up a small share of wholesale trade (3.4 percent of wholesale trade sales in 1997), but they represent a significant share of wholesale trade imports. They account for the majority of imports in certain wholesale industries. For example, in 1997, own brand importer-marketers made up more than 80 percent of imported wholesale motor vehicles and automotive parts and supplies, and more than 11 percent of total sales in the industry.

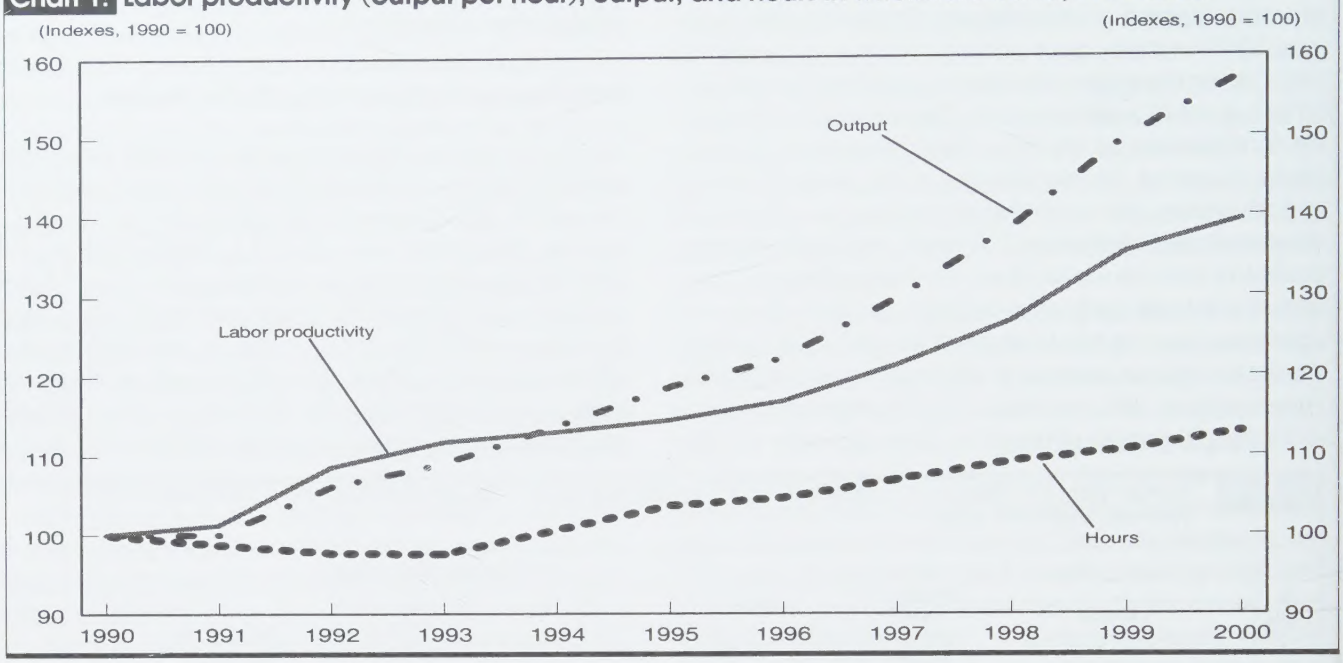
Wholesale trade productivity trends

The 3.4-percent annual increase in wholesale trade labor productivity from 1990 to 2000 resulted from annual output growth of 4.7 percent and labor hours growth of 1.2 percent. (See table 1 and chart 1.) Productivity growth rates varied substantially across the sector, rising 5.6 percent per year in the durable-goods wholesale trade major group but only 0.7 percent per year in nondurable-goods wholesale trade. More than 80 percent of wholesale trade's productivity growth occurred in three durable goods industries: 42 percent can be attributed to profes-

Table 1. Annual percent change in output per hour and related series: Wholesale trade industries, 1990–2000, 1990–95, and 1995–2000

SIC code	Industry	2000 Employment (thousands)	Annual percent change								
			1990–2000			1990–95			1995–2000		
			Output per hour	Output	Hours	Output per hour	Output	Hours	Output per hour	Output	Hours
	Wholesale trade										
50, 51	Wholesale trade	7,290	3.4	4.7	1.2	2.7	3.5	.7	4.0	5.8	1.7
	Wholesale durable goods										
50	Wholesale durable goods	4,337	5.6	7.1	1.4	4.9	5.6	.6	6.3	8.6	2.2
501	Motor vehicles and automotive parts and supplies	540	3.3	4.6	1.2	2.8	4.6	1.7	3.8	4.6	.8
502	Furniture and home furnishings	187	1.2	3.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	.3	.8	4.0	3.2
503	Lumber and other construction materials	302	–1.7	.6	2.4	–3.3	–2.0	1.4	–.1	3.3	3.4
504	Professional and commercial equipment and supplies	976	17.1	19.5	2.0	16.0	15.9	–.1	18.3	23.3	4.2
505	Metals and minerals, except petroleum	165	–.9	.7	1.6	–1.0	–.1	.9	–.8	1.5	2.3
506	Electrical goods	599	9.2	11.0	1.7	8.6	9.0	.4	9.8	13.1	3.0
507	Hardware and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	326	1.7	2.8	1.1	1.8	2.6	.8	1.6	3.0	1.4
508	Machinery, equipment and supplies	871	2.4	3.0	.5	1.6	1.3	–.3	3.3	4.6	1.3
509	Miscellaneous durable goods	372	3.9	4.9	.9	2.3	4.8	2.5	5.6	5.0	–.6
	Wholesale nondurable goods										
51	Wholesale nondurable goods	2,953	.7	1.7	1.0	.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.3	1.1
511	Paper and paper products	277	2.2	2.9	.7	2.4	3.0	0.5	1.9	2.8	.9
512	Drugs, drug proprietaries, and druggists' sundries	263	2.3	5.5	3.1	2.7	4.0	1.2	1.9	7.1	5.1
513	Apparel, piece goods, and notions	233	1.3	2.3	1.0	–2.0	.2	2.2	4.6	4.5	–.1
514	Groceries and related products	988	.6	2.0	1.3	.9	2.0	1.1	.4	2.0	1.6
515	Farm-product raw materials	105	3.7	1.3	–2.4	2.3	.7	–1.6	5.1	1.9	–3.1
516	Chemicals and allied products	168	–.6	1.1	1.8	.0	1.3	1.3	–1.3	.9	2.2
517	Petroleum and petroleum products	156	–.1	–2.4	–2.3	2.1	–2.4	–4.4	–2.2	–2.4	–.2
518	Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages	165	.1	1.2	1.1	–1.3	–.9	.4	1.5	3.3	1.8
519	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	598	.3	1.4	1.1	–2.0	.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	–.1

Chart 1. Labor productivity (output per hour), output, and hours in wholesale trade, 1990–2000



sional and commercial equipment and supplies; 24 percent to electrical goods; and 15 percent to motor vehicles and automotive parts and supplies.[23] (See table 2.) While these three industries are relatively advanced in the wholesale trade sector in terms of technological and managerial innovation, rapid growth in the high-tech products handled in two of them—wholesale professional and commercial equipment and supplies and wholesale electrical goods—has a substantial effect on these two industries' output and productivity growth, as well as that of the durable goods major group and overall wholesale trade.

Table 2. Wholesale trade sector growth in labor productivity and industry contributions, 1990–2000 (annual percent change and percent change contributions)

SIC code	Industry	Output per hour
50, 51	Wholesale trade	3.4
501	Motor vehicles and automotive parts and supplies	.5
502	Furniture and home furnishings	.0
503	Lumber and other construction materials	–.1
504	Professional and commercial equipment and supplies	1.4
505	Metals and minerals, except petroleum	.0
506	Electrical goods	.8
507	Hardware and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	.0
508	Machinery, equipment and supplies	.2
509	Miscellaneous durable goods	.1
511	Paper and paper products	.1
512	Drugs, drug proprietaries, and druggists' sundries	.1
513	Apparel, piece goods, and notions	.0
514	Groceries and related products	.1
515	Farm-product raw materials	.1
516	Chemicals and allied products	.0
517	Petroleum and petroleum products	–.1
518	Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages	.0
519	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	.0

NOTE: The sum of the annual percent change contributions for individual industries is approximately equal to the annual percent change for the sector.

Durable-goods wholesale trade. The durable goods wholesale major group includes firms that buy and sell many of the high-tech products that were in such high demand during the 1990s. Productivity in the group of industries increased 5.6 percent per year, reflecting output growth of 7.1 percent per year and annual hours growth of 1.4 percent. Seven of the nine industries in the durable-goods wholesale trade group recorded productivity increases during the period.

The most rapid productivity increase among all wholesale trade industries, 17.1 percent per year, occurred in the professional and commercial equipment and supplies industry. Output expanded at a rate of 19.5 percent per year, while hours increased at a rate of only 2 percent per year. A substantial portion of output growth in the industry can be attributed to particular goods. Computer equipment and supplies made up 60 percent of industry sales in 1997, up from 48 percent in 1987. Demand for these products was increasing during the 1990s, as they became business and household staples by the end of the decade. The industry also ranked third in all of wholesale trade (second in the major group) in percentage of sales made via e-commerce.[24]

The electrical goods wholesale industry had the second highest rate of productivity growth from 1990–2000, 9.2 per-

cent per year. Output in the industry grew 11 percent per year, while labor hours increased 1.7 percent per year. The industry includes high-tech products such as semiconductors and cellular phone parts and equipment that were in heavy production and high demand during the period. Reflecting sales of these high-tech products, industry sales jumped to $370 billion in 2000 from $139 billion in 1990—an increase of 165 percent.

Productivity in the motor vehicle and automotive parts and supplies industry increased at a rate of 3.3 percent per year from 1990–2000 as output increased 4.6 percent per year and labor hours increased 1.2 percent per year. During this period, the industry experienced much change due in large part to overhauls in the automobile manufacturing industry. Automobile manufacturers led the way in implementing a just-in-time delivery strategy, effectively forcing wholesalers in the industry to do the same.[25] This management strategy encouraged the use of inventory sharing and supplier-managed inventory for seamless ordering and delivery scheduling. Also encouraging the use of inventory sharing between trading partners in the industry is the composition of the industry. The motor vehicle and automotive parts and supplies industry is one of only two wholesale industries in which manufacturers' sales branches and offices (MSBOs) have greater sales than merchant wholesalers. This is especially the case in the motor vehicles portion of the industry where MSBO sales were more than $142 billion higher than those of merchant wholesalers. In 2000, 20 percent of all industry sales were e-commerce transactions, 99.6 percent of which were completed over EDI formats.

Nondurable-goods wholesale trade. Labor productivity in the nondurable-goods wholesale trade group rose 0.7 percent per year on average during the 1990s, quite weak relative to that in durable-goods wholesale trade. While the increase in labor hours of 1 percent per year was somewhat lower than the rate in durable goods wholesale, the average annual output growth of 1.7 percent was far lower. Just as in the durable goods group, productivity growth rates varied substantially among nondurable goods wholesale industries. Unlike durables, however, there were no nondurable goods industries with especially rapid productivity increases.

Productivity increased over the period in seven of the nine nondurable-goods industries. The most rapid increase, 3.7 percent per year, occurred in the wholesale farm-product raw materials industry. Although industry output grew at a modest 1.3 percent per year, this growth was achieved in combination with average annual declines in employment and labor hours (2.1 and 2.4 percent, respectively). Farm-product raw materials are heavily tied to exports. In 1997, 39 percent of industry sales represented sales to exporters, the highest proportion of export sales among the 3-digit SIC wholesale industries. Agricultural products exports are strongly influenced by economic conditions abroad.

Wholesale farm-product raw materials is one of the industries for which Census data indicate a clear shift toward consolidation and increasing concentration during the period studied. Between 1987 and 1997, the number of firms in the industry dropped to 6,994 from 9,084—a decline of 23 percent. In addition, the proportion of industry sales accounted for by the largest firms increased considerably: the share of sales attributable to the 8 largest firms increased to 34.8 percent from 25.9 percent, and the share attributable to the 50 largest firms rose to 54.8 percent from 44.8 percent. The employment decline in the industry kept pace with the consolidation of firms and establishments. Rather than seeing an increase in the average employment size of each establishment, the average establishment size remained constant at about 10 employees per establishment throughout the period.

The most rapid output growth over the 1990–2000 period in nondurable-goods wholesale trade occurred in drugs, drug proprietaries, and druggists' sundries. Output in this industry increased at an average annual rate of 5.5 percent between 1990 and 2000. This industry also recorded the most rapid increase in labor input in the wholesale trade sector—hours rose at an annual average rate of 3.1 percent, reflecting strong employment growth of 3.2 percent per year. The combination of strong output and labor input growth resulted in productivity growth of 2.3 percent per year.

The drug-wholesaling industry underwent rapid expansion over the period studied. From 1987 to 1997, the number of establishments operating in the industry increased by 64 percent. Increasing concentration in the industry over this period is well documented; it generally followed a pattern whereby a single drug-wholesaling firm acquired another firm and, over time, several firms.[26] The proportion of sales accounted for by the eight largest firms in the industry increased to 40.3 percent in 1997, up from 30.5 percent in 1987. The proportion of sales accounted for by the 20 largest firms increased to 65.4 percent from 51.8 percent.

The moderate productivity growth in drug wholesaling is surprising given the pace of expansion in the industry and the degree to which drug wholesalers have adopted technologically advanced inputs and processes. For example, merchant wholesalers in the drugs, drug proprietaries, and druggists' sundries industry had, by far, the highest proportion of sales occurring through e-commerce channels in the wholesale sector in 2000—nearly 40 percent.[27] However, this industry was also one of the first to invest in high-tech equipment and adopt advanced processes. Many of the largest gains from these investments and process changes may have been realized in the past.

The increased concentration occurring in drug wholesaling during the 1990s might be expected to lead to strong labor

productivity growth as inefficient firms dissolve or are absorbed by larger, more efficient firms. In his study of consolidation in the drug wholesaling industry, however, Adam J. Fein points out that consolidation in this industry occurred mainly through a small number of firms acting as "consolidating agents."[28] The acquiring firms did not necessarily possess a clear efficiency advantage over the firms they acquired. In addition, cost and efficiency disadvantages can arise when companies are combined, as business organization becomes more complex and differing corporate structures and cultures are merged.[29]

Was there a productivity speedup in wholesale trade?

Many industries experienced accelerating productivity growth during the second half of the 1990s. This was reflected at the economy-wide level in a speedup of business-sector productivity growth—to a 2.6-percent rate of increase in the 1995–2000 period from 1.5 percent in 1990–95. Productivity growth also accelerated in the wholesale trade sector in the second half of the 1990s, and a substantial share of the overall productivity acceleration has been attributed to wholesale trade.[30]

Wholesale trade productivity growth expanded to a rate of 4 percent per year in the second half of the decade, up from 2.7 percent per year in the first half—a 1.3-percentage-point increase. This slightly exceeded the 1.2-percentage-point speedup in manufacturing productivity, but was surpassed by the 1.6-percentage-point productivity acceleration in the retail trade sector.

Both durable-goods and nondurable-goods wholesale trade had faster productivity growth in the latter half of the 1990s than in the earlier half. In durable-goods wholesale, productivity growth was more rapid and the acceleration somewhat larger, increasing to a 6.3-percent average rate from a 4.9-percent rate. (See chart 2.) In nondurable-goods wholesale, productivity growth rose to a 1.2-percent average rate from a 0.2-percent rate. (See chart 3.)

Among the component industries of the wholesale trade sector, occurrences of a productivity acceleration from 1990–95 to 1995–2000 were mixed. Only 9 of the 18 wholesale trade industries had more rapid productivity increases in the later period than in the earlier one. In addition, two wholesale

Chart 2. Annual percent change in labor productivity: wholesale trade, durable-goods wholesale, and component industries, 1990–95 and 1995–2000

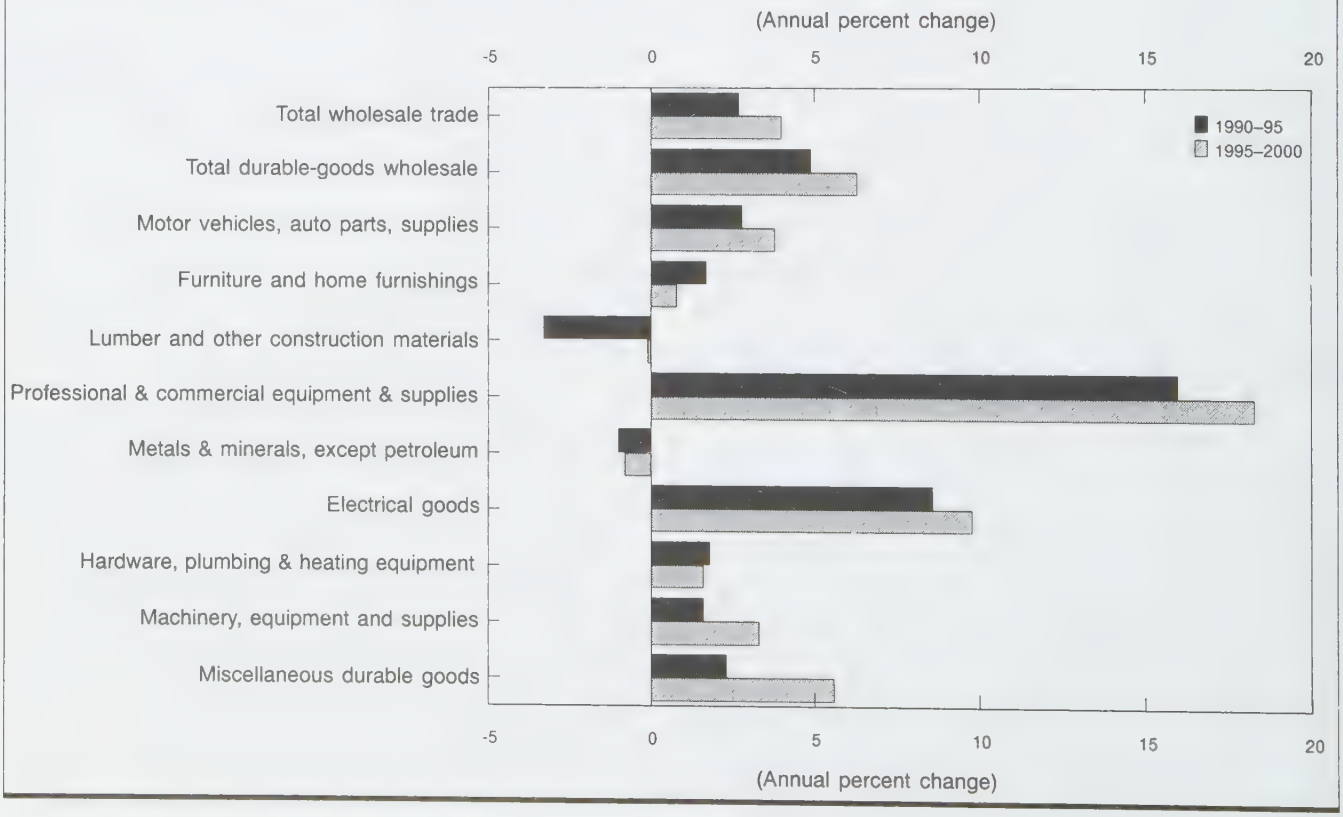
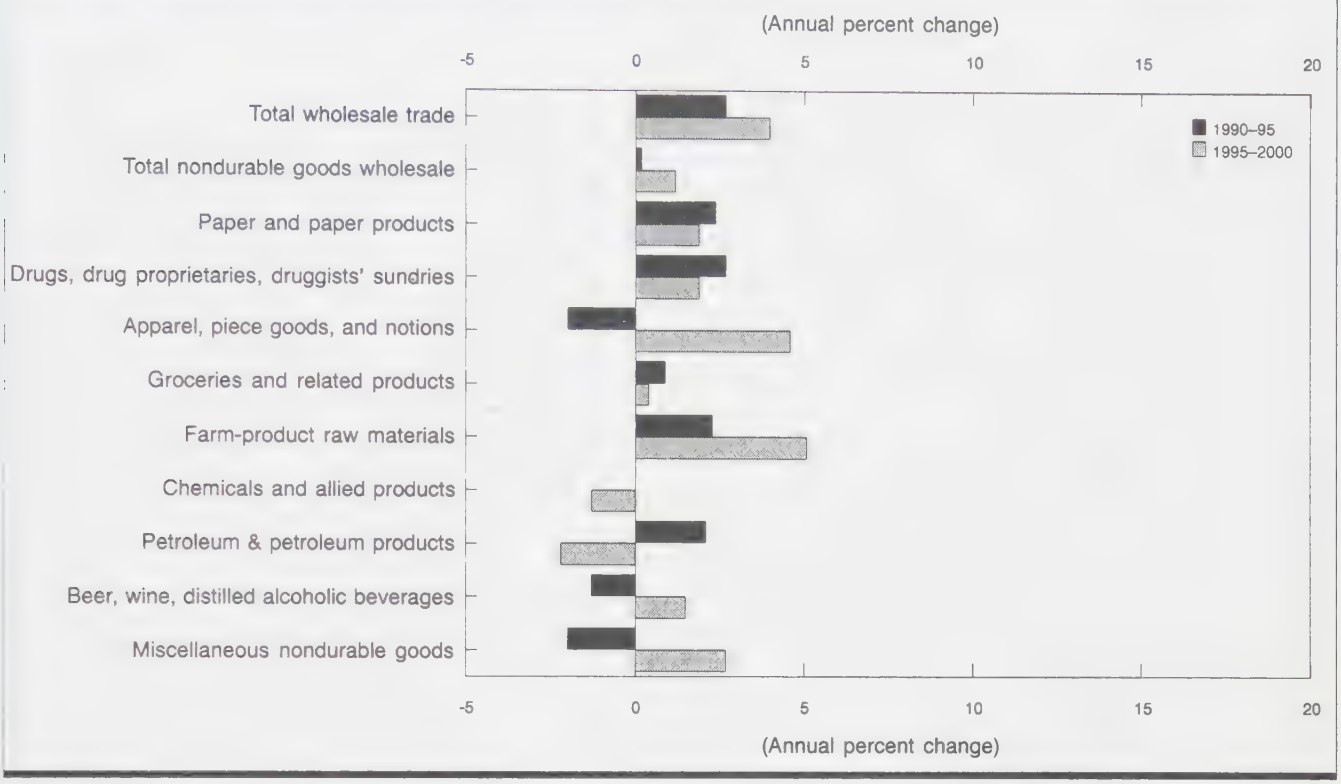


Chart 3. Annual percent change in labor productivity: Wholesale trade, nondurable-goods wholesale, and component industries, 1990–95 and 1995–2000



industries with productivity declines from 1990 to 1995 had lower rates of productivity decline in the 1995–2000 period. On the other hand, seven wholesale trade industries had poorer productivity performance in the second half of the 1990s compared to the first half.

While accelerating productivity growth throughout the 1990s was somewhat more common among industries in the durable-goods wholesale trade group, both durable-goods wholesale and nondurable-goods wholesale industries made significant contributions to the speedup. Industries handling high-tech products played a role in the speedup, but accounted for only about a third of the overall growth rate increase. Productivity growth in electrical goods increased 1.2 percentage points in the latter period relative to the first half of the decade, and professional and commercial equipment and supplies had a 2.3-percentage-point acceleration. Other durable-goods wholesale industries with significant productivity growth increases in the second half of the 1990s were motor vehicles and automotive parts and supplies (1 percentage point); machinery, equipment and supplies (1.7 percentage points); and miscellaneous durable goods (3.3 percentage points). In the lumber and other construction materials industry, a productivity decline of 0.1 percent per year from 1995 to 2000 represented a significant improvement over the 3.3-percent-per-year decline the industry recorded in the earlier period. By providing a smaller offset to the sector's productivity growth in the latter half of the 1990s, this industry also had a part in the overall productivity acceleration.

In the nondurable-goods wholesale trade group, the apparel, piece goods, and notions industry had the largest absolute increase in productivity growth in the second half of the 1990s—following a 2-percent-per-year productivity decline in the earlier period, productivity in the industry increased at a 4.6-percent rate in the later period, an overall increase of 6.6 percentage points. Similarly, miscellaneous nondurable goods increased 2.7 percent per year in the 1995–2000 period, following a 2-percent-per-year decline in the first half of the 1990s—a 4.7-percentage-point difference. Significant improvements in productivity growth over the decade also occurred in farm-product raw materials wholesale and beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages wholesale (following a decline in the earlier period); both industries had productivity growth rate increases of 2.8 percentage points relative to their 1990–95 growth rates.

Measurement of labor productivity and unit labor costs for wholesale trade industries

Indexes of output per hour (labor productivity) for wholesale trade industries are calculated by dividing an index of real output by an index of total hours of all workers in the industry. Indexes of real output are derived by removing price change from (deflating) total sales or revenues. Indexes of total hours are calculated as the product of employment and average weekly hours.

Data on industry sales for wholesale trade industries are published by the Bureau of the Census. For economic census years, total industry sales are published, by commodity line, for three categories of wholesalers: merchant wholesalers, manufacturers' sales branches and offices (MSBOs), and agents and brokers. Sales by agents and brokers are adjusted to remove the value of sales, other than their fees, for which agents and brokers do not take ownership. Total sales reported include sales between establishments within the industry. Data are reported on sales between wholesale establishments by industry. These sales (sales between wholesale establishments) are netted out of the total sales by industry. The sales of wholesale trade establishments to other wholesalers are assumed to occur within industries and not across 3-digit SIC wholesale trade industries.

For inter-census years, annual industry sales data are published for merchant wholesalers only. After deflation of sales of merchant wholesalers, real output of MSBOs and agents and brokers is estimated based on an extrapolation of the change in real output of the commodities produced by manufacturers. The real output of all wholesalers is adjusted for changes in intra-industry sales. The adjustment is based on a linear interpolation of the intra-industry sales between two economic census years.

Deflators for the wholesale trade industries are developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). These deflators are derived as a weighted combination of price indexes. The price indexes are BLS producer price indexes (PPIs) matching the commodities sold in the industry and BLS import price indexes. Weights are commodity line sales by merchant wholesalers, which are published every 5 years in the Census of Wholesale Trade. These weights are supplemented with import data from the BEA Input/Output tables.

Indexes of labor input, that is total hours of all workers, are derived from data on employment and average weekly hours. Data on employment for all employees and average weekly hours for all nonsupervisory workers are obtained from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. Employment and average weekly hours for all self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Average weekly hours of supervisory workers are assumed to be constant from year to year. No adjustments are made to the indexes of total hours to account for the changing composition of the workforce arising from shifts in the amount of education and experience. (BLS does produce labor composition measures for the business and nonfarm business sectors.)

Indexes of unit labor costs are computed as the ratio of current dollar total compensation to the index of real output. Compensation is total payroll plus all supplemental payments paid by the firm. Total compensation is reported for economic census years in the Census of Wholesale Trade. Annual payroll is reported by the BLS Covered Employment and Wage Program (commonly referred to as the ES–202 program). Annual supplements for non-census years are estimated using ratios of payroll to compensation derived from the Census of Wholesale trade.

Notes

[1] *U.S. Industry and Trade Outlook, 2000*, (The McGraw-Hill Companies and the U.S. Department of Commerce), Chapter 41, Wholesale Trade.

[2] Unpublished BLS data show that real capital services per hour of labor input (the capital-to-labor ratio) was substantially higher in the wholesale trade sector than in the retail trade sector during the period studied. In addition, the capital-to-labor ratio grew nearly three times as rapidly from 1990 to 2000 in wholesale trade as in retail trade (a 7.6-percent annual rate in wholesale vs. 2.6 percent in retail) and twice as rapidly over the long-term period from 1970 though 2000 (a 6-percent annual rate in wholesale vs. 3 percent in retail).

[3] Jack E. Triplett and Barry P. Bosworth, "Productivity in the Services Sector." Paper prepared for American Economic Association, session on Productivity in Services, Boston, MA, January 9, 2000, p.6; McKinsey Global Institute, *U.S. Productivity Growth, 1995-2000*, section on Wholesale Trade, on the Internet at: **http://www.mckinsey.com/knowledge/mgi/feature/index.asp**. Data on investment in high-tech equipment by industry can be found in Belinda Bonds and Tim Aylor, "Investment in New Structures and Equipment in 1992 by Using Industries," *Survey of Current Business* (Bureau of Economic Analysis, December 1998), pp. 26–51.

[4] See William Gullickson and Michael J. Harper, "Bias in aggregate productivity trends revisited," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 2002, pp. 32–40. Data supporting this article show that the wholesale trade sector contributed significantly to the growth in multifactor productivity for the private business sector.

[5] *BLS Releases New Series on Productivity and Costs in Wholesale Trade Industries, 1990–2000*, USDL 02–347 (U.S. Department of Labor), June 20, 2002.

[6] The industry productivity data in this article are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Beginning with the next annual update in 2003, which will incorporate 2001 data, the industry series will be based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

[7] Don E. Sherman, "The Role of the Wholesaler Distributor," IBM Wholesale Distribution Reference Room, January 12, 1998, on the Internet at: **http://wholesaledistribution.services.ibm.com/WDRefRoom.nsf/WhitePapers**.

[8] Stephen Brown, *Revolution at the Checkout Counter* (Harvard University Press, 1997). See the Introduction by John T. Dunlop and Jan Rivkin, pages 11–13. The comments describe effects in retail trade, but in many cases, they apply equally well to the wholesale trade sector.

[9] See, for example, McKinsey Global Institute, *U.S. Productivity Growth, 1995–2000*.

[10] *2000 E-commerce Multi-sector Report* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau), March 18, 2002, available through the E-stats information page, on the Internet at: **http://www.census.gov/eos/www/ebusiness614.htm**.

[11] Buddy Bradford, "The Route Delivery Problem," IBM Wholesale Distribution Reference Room, December 6, 1999, on the Internet at: **http://wholesaledistribution.services.ibm.com/WDRefRoom.nsf/WhitePapers**.

[12] Rick Bushnell, " Typical Distributor Inventory Before and After Electronic Commerce," IBM Wholesale Distribution Reference Room, December 6, 1999.

[13] See W. Erwin Diewert and Ann Marie Smith, "Productivity Measurement for a Distribution Firm," National Bureau of Economic Research, NBER Working Paper Series, Working Paper no. 4812, July 1994. Using data from a distribution firm and an accounting framework designed to track products as they are purchased, held in inventory, and finally sold, the authors demonstrate that such a firm can realize substantial productivity gains through careful management of inventories. They conclude that such "productivity gains are made possible by the computer revolution which allows a firm to track accurately its purchases and sales of inventory items and to use the latest software to minimize inventory holding costs."

[14] Adam J. Fein, Michael J. Skinner, and James Solodar, "The Promise and Peril of Online Exchanges," *Modern Distribution Management*, Vol. 29, No. 3, December 10, 1999, on the Internet at: **http://www.pembrokeconsulting.com/pdfs/Promise-Peril.pdf**.

[15] *2000 E-commerce Multi-sector Report* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau), March 18, 2002, available through the E-stats information page, on the Internet at: http://www.census.gov/eos/www/ebusiness614.htm. According to the report, which covers only merchant wholesalers, 7.7 percent of merchant wholesalers' sales in overall wholesale trade in 2000 were made using electronic channels. Nearly 90 percent of these electonic sales were made over EDI systems. The start-up costs of installing EDI systems are substantial. In the wholesale sector, where small firms predominate, it may be the case that only the largest firms (those with the widest geographic reach) would benefit enough from installing such a system to justify the cost.

[16] Adam J. Fein, "Understanding Consolidation: What are the Triggers?" *Just-In-Time* (Industrial Distribution Association, September/October 1997).

[17] Results of this study are discussed in the *U.S. Industry and Trade Outlook, 2000*. The study, by the Distribution Research and Education Foundation of the National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors, is titled *Consolidation in Wholesale Distribution: Understanding Industry Change*.

[18] In his discussion of the wholesale trade industry in the *U.S. Industry and Trade Outlook*, Adam J. Fein notes: "To some extent, the low level of concentration reflects the fact that competition among wholesaler-distributors typically occurs in geographically distinct markets. A wholesaler-distributor can dominate one region of the country yet account for a very small proportion of national sales." *U.S. Industry and Trade Outlook*, 2000.

[19] Robert L. Steiner, "A dual-stage view of the consumer goods economy," *Journal of Economic Issues*, March 2001.

[20] Greg Girard, "The e-Changing Face of Wholesale Distribution," *Supply Chain Management Review*, Fall 1999, pp. 17–20.

[21] *U.S. Industry and Trade Outlook*, 2000.

[22] Robert L. Steiner, "The 'Own-Brand Marketer' Debuts in the 1997 Census," *Review of Industrial Organization*, Volume 12, Issues 5–6 (Kluwer Academic Publishers, December 1997), pp. 809–816.

[23] The industry contributions to productivity growth in the wholesale trade sector are calculated as the exponential of the difference between the year-to-year weighted changes in the logarithms of the industry output indexes and the year-to-year weighted changes in the logarithms of the industry hours indexes. The weights used for the industry output indexes are the average industry share (over the 2 years for which the change in output is derived) of the total sales for the wholesale trade sector. The weights used for the industry hours indexes are the average industry share (over the 2 years for which the change in hours is derived) of the total hours for the wholesale trade sector. Average industry contributions over various time periods are derived by chaining together the year-to-year contributions to form

an index. The average annual percent change in this index over a given period represents the average industry contribution over the period.

[24] *2000 E-commerce Multi-sector Report (*U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau).

[25] See Susan Helper, "Complimentarity and Cost Reduction: Evidence from the Auto Supply Industry," NBER Working Paper No. 6033. The author describes how U.S. automakers adopted the Japanese idea that their suppliers ought to be a source of continuous incremental cost reductions.

[26] Adam J. Fein, "Understanding evolutionary processes in non-manufacturing industries."

[27] *2000 E-commerce Multi-sector Report* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau).

[28] Adam J. Fein, "Understanding evolutionary processes in non-manufacturing industries."

[29] See Konstanze Kinne, "Efficiencies in Merger Analysis," *Intereconomics*, November–December 1999 (1999/06), Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA), on the Internet at: http://www.hwwa.de/Publikationen/Intereconomics/1999/ie_docs1999/ie9906-kinne.htm.

[30] McKinsey Global Institute, *U.S. Productivity Growth, 1995–2000.*

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Baseball negotiations: a new agreement

The 2002 collective bargaining agreement between Major League Baseball's owners and players may result in almost a billion dollars moving from high- to low-revenue teams over 4 years; a new luxury tax threshold was established, minimum salaries were increased, and random drug testing for steroids was adopted on an experimental basis

Paul D. Staudohar

The modern history of collective bargaining in baseball is replete with work stoppages. Since 1972, every round of negotiations between Major League Baseball's owners and players has produced either a strike or a lockout. That year's baseball season began with a 13-day spring-training strike. The 1973 season saw an 18-day lockout, also during spring training. Problems continued in 1976 with a 17-game spring-training lockout, in 1980 with an 8-day spring-training strike, in 1981 with a 50-day midseason strike, in 1985 with a 2-day midseason strike, and in 1990 with a 32-day spring-training lockout. Then came the big 1994–95 strike, the longest ever in professional sports, lasting a total of 232 days. Exhibit 1 summarizes these events and the main issues that were in contention between the parties.

Prior to the 1972 strike, in 1966, Marvin Miller was hired as the first full-time director of the Major League Baseball Players Association. He came from the Steelworkers Union and brought a new approach to player negotiations. Instead of adopting the paternalism of the past, Miller used a more traditional trade union approach, confronting the owners with demands and backing them up with power.

Miller's big breakthrough occurred on free agency. Since the late 19th century, a reserve clause in players' contracts stipulated that the club to which a player belonged controlled the right to that player, unless he was sold, traded, or released. In what economists call a *monopsony*, there was only one buyer of a player's services. This arrangement kept players' salaries low.

In 1970, Curt Flood challenged the reserve clause after he was traded from the St. Louis Cardinals to the Philadelphia Phillies. He refused to report to the Phillies and filed a lawsuit against Major League Baseball on antitrust grounds, claiming that his freedom in the labor market was restricted by the reserve clause. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled against Flood in 1972, because its earlier 1922 precedent gave baseball an exemption from the antitrust law. So Flood lost, but his lawsuit stirred the pot for future challenges.

A couple of years later, Jim "Catfish" Hunter of the Oakland Athletics agreed with club owner Charles O. Finley that $50,000, half of Hunter's 1974 salary, would be placed into an insurance trust. Back in 1970, the farsighted Miller had negotiated a provision for arbitrating the players' grievances with the owners. When Finley failed to pay the $50,000 in a timely fashion, the union filed a grievance that was submitted to arbitration under the collective bargaining agreement. Arbitrator Peter Seitz found that Finley had breached Hunter's contract. After Seitz declared

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Exhibit 1. Baseball work stoppages, 1972 to present

Year	Type	When	Main issue	Length
1972	Strike	Spring training	Benefit plan	13 days
1973	Lockout	Spring training	Contract	18 days[1]
1976	Lockout	Spring training	Free agency	17 days
1980	Strike	Spring training	Free agency	8 days
1981	Strike	Midseason	Free agency	50 days
1985	Strike	Midseason	Salary arbitration	2 days[2]
1990	Lockout	Spring training	Salary arbitration	32 days[3]
1994–95	Strike	Midseason	Salary cap	232 days

[1] Owners delayed opening training camps, so no games were lost.
[2] Twenty-five games that were lost were made up at the end of the season.
[3] Seventy-eight games that were lost were rescheduled. The regular season started 1 week late.

SOURCE: Data from author's files and Paul D. Staudohar, *Playing for Dollars: Labor Relations and the Sports Business* (Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 1996), pp. 29–31, 45–51.

Hunter a free agent, Hunter signed a 5-year contract with the New York Yankees for $3.75 million, showing the salary clout that a free agent had in the labor market.

In 1975, another case went before arbitrator Seitz. This case was even more important, because it was a direct assault on the reserve clause. Andy Messersmith of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Dave McNally of the Baltimore Orioles had both played for their clubs for a year without signing a contract. When the case came before Seitz, he interpreted the reserve clause to allow for only a 1-year rollover, declaring Messersmith and McNally free agents.

This breaking of the reserve clause led to a 1977 agreement between the union and Major League Baseball which stipulated that players were eligible for free agency after 6 years. Subsequently, there have been work stoppages over free agency (in 1980 and 1981), but the 6-year waiting period continues to be applied.

Salary arbitration also has been a source of conflict. Established in the 1973 collective bargaining agreement, salary arbitration allows players with about 2.7 or more years of major league experience to submit a final offer on their salary for the coming year to an arbitrator. The club also makes a final offer, and the arbitrator picks one of the two salaries offered, which both the player and the club must accept. Although salary arbitration itself has continued over the years, disputes over its eligibility rules led to the 1985 and 1990 work stoppages.

Key aspects of negotiations

The negotiation process in baseball can be assessed in terms of four areas: (1) dividing up the revenue, (2) joint problem solving, (3) constructive attitudes, and (4) intragroup dynamics among the owners and the players.

Dividing revenue. The biggest area for potential disagreement is money: allocating the revenues that Major League Baseball gets from gate receipts, broadcasting, concessions, and other sources. Baseball is different from industries like autos and telecommunications in that collective bargaining does not directly set wages for employees. Instead, baseball salaries are determined by individual negotiations between a player, usually represented by an agent, and his team. But collective bargaining creates benefits such as salary arbitration and free agency, which influence the outcomes of individual negotiations.

How much money is there to share? Unlike other industries, baseball and other sports are unique in that financial data are not ordinarily available. A typical company discloses data in quarterly reports, but most sports teams are not publicly owned and are therefore not obligated to disclose their finances. Still, a good idea of the overall financial health of Major League Baseball can be determined.

About 40 percent of Major League Baseball's revenues come from broadcasting, mostly television. A 2001–06 agreement with Fox Television Network to broadcast games increases Major League Baseball's revenues by 45 percent over the previous payment for the same package. Another 6-year agreement with ESPN, which includes radio and Internet rights, provides an even greater increase. The bottom line is that each team is receiving national broadcasting revenues of $18.6 million annually, an increase of about two-thirds over the previous deals with the television networks.

Additional funds come from the sale of local broadcasting rights. There is some revenue sharing among teams, but the lion's share is kept by the club. This arrangement causes a

rich-poor disparity. For example, the New York Yankees received $52 million from local television revenues in 2001, while several teams in smaller markets got less than one-tenth that much. Notwithstanding the disparity, virtually all clubs are getting more in local broadcasting money. Moreover, ticket prices to games and attendance at stadiums are at high levels.

So, as the 2002 contract negotiations began, there was plenty of money to be divided up—about $3.5 billion, much more than the $1.7 billion available when the last work stoppage occurred. A major cause of the 1994–95 strike was the slicing of national television revenues by more than half as a result of an agreement with NBC and ABC that ill-advisedly based revenues on advertising sales; also, ESPN reduced its up-front money paid to Major League Baseball. This revenue shortfall put particular pressure on small-market clubs that were dependent on national television money. Naturally, these clubs looked to collective bargaining for relief—a remedy that increased the complexity of the 1994–95 negotiations. With more money on the table in the 2002 negotiations, the small-market clubs were generally in better shape financially than they had been and didn't want to kill the golden goose.

The disparity in high- and low-revenue teams means that clubs like the Yankees can afford to pay players more because of the large amounts of money those teams generate from local television broadcasts. Wealthy teams attract better players and are more likely to win games. Salaries are generally high in baseball, averaging a record $2.4 million in 2002. The multitalented Alex Rodriguez of the Texas Rangers earns $25 million a year. Also, players are now getting paid a greater share of total revenue: 56 percent in 2001, compared with 38 percent in 1990 and 21 percent in 1975.[1]

Major League Baseball Commissioner Bud Selig claimed that teams lost a total of $511 million in 2001 and that only five teams made money. The problem with this statement is that it refers to "accounting numbers," not the actual value of teams' assets. As Major League Baseball's Chief Operating Officer Paul Beeston once said, "Under generally accepted accounting principles, I can turn a $4 million profit into a $2 million loss and I can get every national accounting firm to agree with me."[2] A better indication of the value of baseball franchises is what they are bought and sold for. *Forbes* magazine estimates that the average value of a team rose to $233 million from $115 million in the 5 years from 1995 to 2000.[3]

Joint problem solving. Except for the recent cooperation on antitrust matters, there has been no evidence of joint problem solving in baseball. In the wake of the 1994–95 strike, the parties agreed to seek a change in baseball's exemption from antitrust law. The bill they jointly proposed was passed into law as the Curt Flood Act of 1998, named after the aforementioned player who lost a 1972 court case trying to get the exemption overturned. The new law removes baseball's antitrust exemption for purposes of labor relations only.[4] This means that, in the event of a work stoppage, the monopoly power of major league baseball could be legally challenged.

Although the Flood Act is admirable as an example of labor-management cooperation, it does not provide much help in preventing a work stoppage. The reason is that, in order to sue on antitrust grounds, the players must first decertify the union as their representative, but there is little chance of that happening, because the union is indispensable to the collective bargaining process. At best, the Act could be used to prevent a stoppage from going on for a lengthy period.

Constructive attitudes. Attitudes are another key factor in negotiations. Both Marvin Miller and his successor, Donald Fehr, have approached negotiations with the owners from a sober, tough-minded vantage point. Meanwhile, the owners have hired like-minded negotiators of their own, and bargaining has become increasingly knotty.

There were high hopes that attitudes would be different this time around. The beginning of informal bargaining talks in late summer 2000 showed some promise. Fehr appeared to adopt a more conciliatory approach. Similarly, the chief negotiators for the owners, Beeston and attorney Rob Manfred, were more inclined toward problem solving than doing battle. They realized the importance of starting the negotiations early, thereby laying a foundation for later agreement.

But these informal talks failed to ripen into substantive understandings. First, Commissioner Selig's views coincided with those of baseball executive Sandy Alderson, who was successful in defeating the umpires' union in a confrontation in 1999. Then, two other events also intervened to affect attitudes. One was the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and the other was the owners' vote to contract the number of baseball franchises.

A week before the terrorist attacks, the commissioner's office notified the union that the owners would seek changes in the collective bargaining agreement that was due to expire after the 2001 season. This notification, a formality that, under the National Labor Relations Act, typically heralds the opening of formal negotiations, does not necessarily mean that formal talks will actually commence. Indeed, as it turned out, an opportunity to begin serious discussion was lost.

With the Nation concentrating on more important things than baseball after the terrorist attacks, it appeared that either a quick settlement would be reached or negotiations would be put off for a year by extending the current agreement. However, neither of these alternatives was realistically considered. Instead, on November 6, 2001, the owners voted, 28 to 2, to eliminate two teams by the start of the 2002 season. No teams were specified, but they were widely believed to be

the Montreal Expos and the Minnesota Twins. In response to the announcement of the contraction in the media, the Major League Baseball Players Association filed a grievance, and lawsuits were brought in Minnesota and Florida (whose Tampa Bay Devil Rays and Florida Marlins might also be affected by the contraction) protesting the owners' intentions.

Whatever positive attitudes had been developing between labor and management were shattered by the contraction proposal. Negotiations began, but the talks broke down, and the union continued to pursue its grievance to arbitration. The lawsuit in Minnesota forestalled contraction for 2002. The Twins were contractually obligated to play in the Metrodome that year, and a county district court issued an injunction against folding the team.

Intragroup dynamics. Although both the players and the owners are far from united among themselves, historically the players have held together better. In the past, negotiations have faltered when the owners failed to come up with a unified approach. By contrast, the players' cohesiveness has helped the union put up a united front at the bargaining table, leading to impressive monetary and other gains.

On one issue—contraction—the owners showed solidarity, with the only two opposing votes coming from the owners of the two franchises—Montreal and Minnesota—that were slated to go. On a range of other issues, however, such as revenue sharing, debt servicing, and whether a work stoppage would be acceptable, interests diverged, and the owners split into factions.

Four clubs—Atlanta, Los Angeles, Anaheim, and the Chicago Cubs—are part of large corporations (AOL-Time Warner, Rupert Murdoch's NewsCorp., Disney, and the Tribune Company, respectively). Other clubs, such as Arizona, San Francisco, and Texas, are highly leveraged in order to finance new ballparks and pay high salaries to players. One group of owners, typically from smaller markets, was closely aligned with Selig. Among these individuals were David Glass from Kansas City, Drayton McLane from Houston, John Moores from San Diego, and Carl Pohlad from Minnesota.

One of Selig's chief aims was to gain consensus among the owners. If owners are trying to gain the attention of the media, expressing different views, management's effectiveness at the bargaining table is undercut. For this reason, Selig indicated that he was the only management spokesman on labor issues and that any owner who spoke independently would be fined a million dollars. (A similar gag rule was in effect in previous negotiations.) When Boston Red Sox Chairman John Harrington told the *Boston Globe* that there would not be another work stoppage and that the current agreement might be extended through 2002, Selig reportedly fined him "several hundred thousand" dollars. He was not fined the full million dollars because he convinced Selig that his comments were made before the commissioner's edict was made known, but were not printed until afterward.[5] Recognizing the need to give full support to Selig, the owners voted unanimously in late 2000 to extend his contract as commissioner for 3 years, through the end of 2006.

Issues

Having twice sparred over free agency and salary arbitration, it was doubtful that the parties would go to the mat on these issues. More likely to be a source of friction were the luxury tax and revenue sharing, issues addressed in the report of the Commissioner's Blue Ribbon Panel in 2000. The panel, consisting of former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker, columnist George Will, former Senator George Mitchell, and Yale President Richard Levin, studied the economics of baseball for 18 months and produced a detailed and comprehensive report that was of significant aid to negotiations.

The luxury tax was a bone of contention in the 1994–95 strike. The owners had proposed a salary cap limiting team payrolls (similar to caps that were adopted for basketball and football). The players, naturally, wanted no part of it. A compromise was reached in the form of a luxury tax, penalizing clubs with high payrolls by imposing a surcharge above a certain amount and then distributing the tax revenues to poorer clubs. The tax addresses baseball's problem of wealthy teams in big markets having a competitive edge over low-revenue teams in smaller markets.

Experience has shown that the luxury tax had minimal effect on deterring big-spending teams like the Yankees or Dodgers from gobbling up attractive free agents. But the system was in place, and the focus of attention in the negotiations was on whether and to what extent the tax should be made more punitive.

Table 1 shows experience with the luxury tax under the 1995–2001 agreement. The tax was not applied for the 2000 and 2001 seasons, pursuant to the agreement. Under the initial arrangement, the luxury tax was estimated on opening-day payrolls, but the actual tax was based on final payrolls computed in December. Therefore, teams were able to lower the actual tax by trading or releasing players during the season.

It is clear from the total luxury tax paid during the 3 years listed in the table that even the Orioles and Yankees did not pay much in tax. To have a deterrent effect on big-spending clubs, the tax rate would have to be increased significantly. The Commissioner's Blue Ribbon Panel recommended raising the rate from 34 percent in 1999 to 50 percent annually.

As regards revenue sharing, under the expired agreement the owners contributed about 20 percent of their local revenue to the revenue-sharing pool. The panel recommended that owners increase these contributions to as much as 50 per-

Table 1. Luxury taxes paid, 1997–99

Year	Taxes paid
Total, 1997–99:	
Baltimore Orioles	$10,643,897
New York Yankees	9,919,651
Los Angeles Dodgers	2,712,672
Boston Red Sox	2,205,960
Cleveland Indians	2,065,496
Atlanta Braves	1,795,582
New York Mets	1,137,992
Florida Marlins	139,607
1997:	
New York Yankees	4,431,180
Baltimore Orioles	4,030,228
Cleveland Indians	2,065,496
Atlanta Braves	1,299,957
Florida Marlins	139,607
1998:	
Baltimore Orioles	3,138,621
Boston Red Sox	2,184,734
New York Yankees	684,390
Atlanta Braves	495,625
Los Angeles Dodgers	49,593
1999:	
New York Yankees	4,804,081
Baltimore Orioles	3,475,048
Los Angeles Dodgers	2,663,079
New York Mets	1,137,992
Boston Red Sox	21,226

SOURCES: *Los Angeles Times*, Dec. 26, 1997, p. C2; *New York Times*, May 4, 1999, p. C30; *San Francisco Examiner*, January 23, 2000, p. D3.

cent. Local revenues are only part of the revenues shared, but they include crucial sources such as local radio and television monies, proceeds from ticket sales, and returns from suite rentals, concessions, and parking.

The revenue-sharing issue is tied to contraction, in that if low-income teams are eliminated, the richer teams would be able to keep more of their money. For instance, the Expos and Twins each received nearly $20 million from revenue sharing. Thus, if they were to disband, the other baseball owners would reduce their revenue-sharing donations by $40 million. They would also divide up the Expos' and Twins' receipts from the national television agreement—$18.6 million per team—and another $2 million per team from licensing and merchandising revenues.[6]

The owners contemplated having a team salary cap similar to what has existed for several years in basketball and football. (Interestingly, about a hundred years ago, the National League had an *individual* salary cap of $2,400 per player.)[7] The cap means that each team is limited to paying all of its players no more than a specified amount of payroll.[8] Because the players were vehemently opposed to a cap and a cap was not recommended by the Blue Ribbon Panel, it did not become a focus of attention in negotiations.

The panel did recommend a salary *floor*. Some clubs with low payrolls can afford to pay more. A salary floor would require teams to be competitive in their payrolls. The panel recommended that clubs have a payroll of at least $40 million in order to receive money from revenue sharing. In 2001, the Twins had the lowest payroll in baseball, $24 million; the next lowest club was the Oakland Athletics, at $34 million.

The negotiations

Bargaining talks began on January 9, 2002, about 2 months after the agreement expired. As expected, the owners brought proposals on a luxury tax and revenue sharing to the table. Commissioner Selig asked for a luxury tax of 50 percent on payrolls in excess of $98 million. On revenue sharing, he proposed that teams place 50 percent of their locally generated revenue, after deductions for ballpark expenses, into a pool that would then be distributed equally to all teams. These proposals were consistent with what was recommended by the Blue Ribbon Panel.

On February 13, 2002, the union rejected the owner's luxury tax proposal without making a counteroffer. Only a small change (to 22 percent) was offered on revenue sharing. Around this time, Bob DuPuy, Selig's longtime personal attorney, headed up the owners' bargaining team, although there was no doubt that the last word rested with Selig. Major League Baseball attorney Rob Manfred continued to be part of the management bargaining group. Assisting Don Fehr was Gene Orza, the union's attorney. The parties were meeting only sporadically at this point, with little, if any, sense of urgency.

About once a month during the talks, Selig made announcements to the media, seeking to influence public opinion in the owners' favor. In late March, he said that there would be no lockout during the 2002 season. Thus, if there was a work stoppage, it would come from the players in the form of a strike. The no-lockout pledge, however, was not really a meaningful gesture, because a lockout during the current season would not be a wise choice by the owners. Some observers began to wonder what the owners might do when the season was over.[9] Selig next opined that unless the current system were changed, six to eight teams were in danger of folding, and that Major League Baseball teams collectively were $4 billion in debt.[10] He then suggested that baseball's debt problems were so severe that one team might stop paying its players and another might not be able to finish the season.[11]

Independent research confirmed that the average Major League Baseball team was $109 million in debt and was worth $286 million, for a debt-to-value ratio of 38 percent (in contrast to 25 percent for the National Football League and 34 percent for the National Basketball Association), and that nine teams had debt-to-value ratios above 50 percent.[12] These high-debt teams could not afford a strike.

Even more effective in swaying public opinion than Selig's media effort was the negative publicity caused by some

baseball players' use of steroids to enhance their performance. In a much-publicized article, former player Ken Caminiti revealed that he had used steroids when he won the National League Most Valuable Player Award in 1996 and that at least half of the big-league players used them as well.[13] Another former player, Jose Canseco, also admitted using steroids and thought that some 85 percent of current players were doing so.

Earlier, Selig had proposed random testing not only for steroids, but for other performance-enhancing drugs and illegal drugs as well. After the controversy erupted, the union leaders felt obligated to assess the players' views, in order to determine a consensus on testing. However, for a long time, the union had insisted that such testing was an invasion of privacy and would not be allowed under any circumstances, a position that much of the public disagreed with. To make matters worse for the union, Fehr was on the board of the United States Olympic Committee, which strictly prohibits performance-enhancing drugs.[14] Soon, public opinion, which in the past had been more favorable toward the players, shifted to a more evenhanded outlook.

In August, the union finally agreed to steroid testing on a trial basis for 2003. It did not, however, agree to testing for other performance-enhancing drugs or illegal drugs such as cocaine. Although, as the old adage would have it, "better late than never," the agreement cost the union in the forum of public opinion.

Another major issue on which agreement in principle was reached was that of a worldwide draft of players. The National Basketball Association and the National Hockey League have long had global drafts, but Major League Baseball's current draft covered only players from the United States (including Puerto Rico) and Canada, although foreign players attending U.S. schools also were eligible. About half of the players in the minor leagues are foreign born.[15] Without a global draft, high-revenue teams, such as the Yankees and Red Sox, were in a better position than low-revenue teams to sign the best foreign players to free-agent contracts. A worldwide draft levels the playing field, allowing low-revenue teams greater access to the best players. The owners proposed that the draft be 40 rounds, while the union wanted only 16 rounds. Cuba was excluded from the draft.

The parties made little progress on revenue sharing and the luxury tax. On August 12, 2002, it appeared almost certain that the union would announce a strike for late August or early September. Surprisingly, it elected not to do so, leaving the public with the hope that there might be a settlement. Arguably, the union would have little choice but to strike if reasonable terms could not be agreed upon. Under American labor law, if an impasse occurs in bargaining, management can implement its own proposals. Presumably, the owners would do so prior to the 2003 season. By striking near the end of the 2002 season, when the players would have received most of their salaries, greater pressure would be exerted on the owners, who would lose significant revenue from television and the postseason playoffs. By contrast, power would shift to the owners if they could present the players with a fait accompli before the 2003 season, when players had not yet received any paychecks. Still, as the owners learned to their dismay near the end of the 1994–95 strike, declaring an impasse may not be sufficient for imposing unilateral terms if they have committed unfair labor practices.[16]

On August 16, the union's executive board set an August 30 strike deadline. The announcement of the strike stimulated negotiations because it placed a clear limit on the time remaining to work out a deal. It also brought into sharper focus the implications of a strike. Should the season be wiped out, which was now a real possibility, it would cost the owners more than a billion dollars. Under the terms of its national broadcast rights contract with the Fox Television Network, Major League Baseball would have to pay Fox for lost games, which alone would cost more than $500 million.[17] The players would forfeit 16.9 percent of their salaries.[18] Although overall levels of attendance were robust, total attendance was down 6 percent in the major leagues, due partly to the anticipation of a strike. With the shadow of the anniversary of September 11, 2001, creeping up, the event made the parties more conciliatory.

The two most difficult issues to resolve were the luxury tax and revenue sharing, because they involved the most money. On the luxury tax, the owners proposed a threshold of $102 million for 2003, increasing annually to $111 in 2006. The players proposed that portions of payrolls above $125 million be taxed in 2003, increasing annually to $145 million in 2005, with no tax in the final year. The owners proposed a tax rate of 37.5 percent for the first year a team exceeded the threshold, escalating to 50 percent the fourth time it did so. The players countered with 15 percent and 40 percent, respectively.

On the luxury tax issue, there was an understanding between the parties that computation of the threshold would be based, not on the 25-man payroll, but on the 40-man roster expenditures. (Besides the 25 players on a major league team, 15 additional players under contract are assigned to minor league clubs.) Also, the benefit plan contribution by teams would be included in the threshold. Thus, the 25-man payroll of the Yankees (the highest in baseball) in 2002 was $135 million, but it increases to $171 million when the 15 additional salaries and the benefit plan contribution are factored in.[19]

Under the previous agreement, revenue sharing was done by a split-pool system in which each team contributed 20 percent of its net local revenue to the pool, after deducting ballpark expenses. The pool was then redistributed, with 75 percent going to all 30 teams and 25 percent to only those teams with local revenue below the major league average. The owners wanted to replace this arrangement with a

straight-pool system wherein revenues would be divided evenly among all teams. The owners reduced their initial proposal of a 50-percent rate to 37 percent, and the union moved up from 25 percent to 33.3 percent. Although the union initially wanted to retain the split-pool system, it agreed to the equal-sharing concept of the straight-pool system.

Still, the union insisted that the combined luxury tax and revenue-sharing proposals of the owners were tantamount to a salary cap. On August 19, Don Fehr sent a memo to all players' agents, arguing against the owners' position and citing figures to illustrate the large increases in revenue that would be lost by wealthy clubs. For instance, the Yankees would have to give up $86.9 million in revenue, far more than the $28 million forfeited in 2001.[20] One day after Fehr's memo was circulated, management made a significant concession on revenue sharing, proposing that a total of $235 million be transferred instead of $282 million.[21] This concession seemed to break the logjam, and the parties started to hammer away at their differences.

The settlement

To the delight of baseball fans, the parties reached agreement, averting a strike that few really wanted. The principal result is that nearly a billion dollars in revenue may move from the richer teams to the poorer ones over the 4-year life of the agreement, from 2003 to 2006.[22] In the 11th-hour settlement, reached on August 30, the parties agreed that all teams will contribute 34 percent of their local revenues to a fund that will be divided equally among teams. In addition, a central fund component was established by a formula that provides another $72.2 million, taken annually from richer teams and distributed to poorer teams. The component will be 60 percent funded in 2003, 80 percent in 2004, and 100 percent in 2005–06.[23]

The luxury tax threshold was established at payrolls above $117 million in 2003, $120.5 million in 2004, $128 million in 2005, and $136.5 million in 2006. The tax rate will range from 17.5 percent to 40 percent, depending on the year and the number of times the team exceeds the threshold. Luxury tax revenues will be used to fund player benefits and player development programs.

As noted earlier, random drug testing of all players for steroids was agreed to for 2003 on an experimental basis. But the details are disappointing. If 5 or more percent of the players test positive, random testing will occur in 2004–05. If 2.5 or a smaller percent test positive in consecutive years, mandatory testing will cease. The testing applies to the entire 40-man roster of clubs, but, given the possibility that players will use steroids and then stop for a while to avoid a positive test, the new program is expected to have minimal effect.[24] Also, the program does not apply to muscle enhancers such as human growth hormone or androstenedione, substances that are banned by the National Football League and the International Olympic Committee.

Although a worldwide amateur draft of players was agreed to, the details will be considered by a joint committee that will study and report on the issues. The hope is that the new draft system will be in place by June 2003. Free-agency compensation was eliminated, so teams will no longer have to give up players in the amateur draft if they sign free agents. Minimum salaries were increased from the current $200,000 to $300,000, an important gain for young players. The parties agreed that contraction will not take place during the life of the agreement, thus backing off from this divisive issue. Accordingly, the earliest a team could be eliminated would be for the 2007 season.

The owners ratified the agreement by a vote of 29 to 1, with the dissenting vote cast by Yankees owner George Steinbrenner. The Yankees, by far the richest team in baseball, will lose the most from the new deal, with revenue-sharing and luxury tax bills that probably will exceed $50 million in 2003. But the Yankees' loss is the gain of low-revenue teams such as the Twins and Expos, which will have more money to sign their star players without losing them to rich teams. However, because a salary floor was not adopted in the agreement, low-revenue clubs can simply divert the money to other uses instead of spending it on players. Also, mid-range journeymen players could lose out under the deal, as teams that continue to sign high-priced superstars fill out their rosters with players at the minimum salary level to avoid the bite of the greater luxury tax.

In 2002, the owners and the players were able to agree to terms without a work stoppage. The agreement, which was reached only after significant compromises by both sides, appears to be a good one. It does not solve all of baseball's problems; for example, there will still be substantial revenue disparities among franchises and, therefore, a competitive imbalance of teams on the field. But the parties went far toward improving the game's economic health, and the owners, players, and fans will harvest the benefits of the agreement in the years to come. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: For their various contributions to this article, the author is grateful to national baseball writers John Byczkowski of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and John Shea of the *San Francisco Chronicle*; Brian Baker of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Sharon Melnyk and Carol Vendrillo of the University of California, Berkeley; and Barry Zepel of the California State University, Hayward.

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[6] Bill Chaikin, "Judge Rules in Favor of Twins," *Los Angeles Times*, Nov. 17, 2001, p. B6.

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[11] Richard Justice, "Selig: Team May Go Under," *San Francisco Chronicle*, July 11, 2002, p. C1.

[12] Michael K. Ozanian and Kurt Badenhausen, "Baseball Owners, Deep in Debt, Can Still Avert a Strike," *The Wall Street Journal*, July 17, 2002, p. D12. The nine teams mentioned were identified as the Arizona Diamondbacks, Boston Red Sox, Detroit Tigers, Florida Marlins, Milwaukee Brewers, Montreal Expos, Minnesota Twins, Philadelphia Phillies, and Tampa Bay Devil Rays.

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[14] Sam Walker, "Which Side Are You On?" *The Wall Street Journal*, June 14, 2002, p. W4.

[15] Gary Klein, "Draft Takes a World View," *Los Angeles Times*, June 4, 2002, p. B8.

[16] This point is discussed in Paul D. Staudohar, "The Baseball Strike of 1994–95," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1997, pp. 21–27; see esp. p. 26.

[17] Emily Nelson and Vanessa O'Connell, "Baseball Strike Would Leave Marketers Out," *The Wall Street Journal*, Aug. 22, 2002, p. B1.

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Is the ECI sensitive to the method of aggregation? an update

A previous Monthly Labor Review *article by the first two authors indicated that the ECI is relatively insensitive to the choice of aggregation formula used in its construction; data from 1995 to 2002 show that this is still the case*

Michael K. Lettau, Mark A. Loewenstein, and Steve P. Paben

The Employment Cost Index, or ECI, measures changes in employers' cost of compensating workers, controlling for changes in the industrial-occupational composition of jobs. Employers' labor cost has two components: wages and salaries, and the cost of all nonwage benefits, including employer costs for workers' health insurance, employer contributions to workers' pension plans, and employer Social Security contributions.

The ECI is a quarterly index that is computed from survey information on a sample of establishments and jobs, weighted to represent the universe of establishments and occupations in the economy. In computing the national ECI, the quotes reporting compensation for individual jobs must be aggregated into a single index number. The aggregation process involves two key steps: (1) estimating the mean compensation for each of the various classes of labor defined on the basis of industry and major occupation and (2) weighting the cell means for the different types of labor to obtain a single index number. Using both arithmetic and geometric cell means, Michael K. Lettau, Mark A. Loewenstein, and Aaron Cushner constructed fixed-weight, current-weight, and superlative indexes of the increase in private employers' compensation costs.[1] They found that the estimation of compensation growth is not very sensitive to the choice of index formula employed.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) faces methodological issues similar to those which confront the ECI—issues discussed at length in the Boskin report.[2] In August 2002, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing a new index called the Chained Consumer Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U). This index employs a Törnquist formula and uses expenditure data in adjacent periods to eliminate substitution bias across expenditure categories. An experimental version of the index for the first half of the 1990s suggests that it grew annually by 0.2 percentage point less, on average, than the CPI-U. This difference has increased significantly in the years since then.[3]

In their analysis of the ECI, Lettau, Loewenstein, and Cushner reported on indexes from September 1981 to December 1994.[4] There now are 6½ years of additional data. In light of the continued interest in the CPI methodology, it is useful to update the original study.

Quarterly changes in indexes

The ECI is calculated as the weighted sum of the compensation relatives for the various categories of labor, where the weight for category *i* is simply the *i*th category's share of total labor compensation in the base period. This type of index is known as a *Laspeyres index*. Other weighting

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Table 1. Three-month percent change in four unchained total-compensation indexes, March 1995–June 2002

Year and quarter	Laspeyres index		Paasche index		Fisher index		Törnquist index	
	Percent change	Standard error	Percent change	Standard error	Percent change	Standard error	Percent change	Standard error
1995:								
March	0.876	0.088	0.876	0.088	0.876	0.088	0.876	0.088
June	.719	.083	.714	.083	.717	.083	.716	.083
September	.639	.089	.644	.090	.642	.090	.642	.090
December	.454	.080	.442	.077	.448	.078	.447	.079
1996:								
March	.985	.120	1.025	.121	1.005	.120	1.005	.120
June	.819	.094	.806	.085	.813	.089	.812	.088
September	.699	.075	.694	.080	.696	.077	.697	.076
December	.617	.074	.606	.083	.612	.077	.612	.077
1997:								
March	.817	.100	.789	.106	.803	.102	.796	.102
June	.783	.091	.792	.102	.787	.095	.783	.095
September	.879	.067	.917	.068	.898	.067	.894	.067
December	.893	.140	.912	.140	.903	.140	.903	.140
1998:								
March	.903	.080	.887	.086	.895	.080	.891	.080
June	.832	.072	.848	.085	.840	.077	.837	.077
September	1.015	.105	1.076	.100	1.046	.102	1.045	.102
December	.559	.117	.599	.130	.579	.122	.578	.123
1999:								
March	.686	.099	.724	.102	.705	.099	.692	.101
June	1.061	.118	1.048	.133	1.054	.124	1.054	.124
September	.906	.120	.912	.129	.909	.124	.905	.124
December	.864	.065	.835	.068	.850	.066	.845	.066
2000:								
March	1.497	.105	1.489	.117	1.493	.110	1.489	.109
June	1.121	.075	1.125	.076	1.123	.074	1.119	.074
September	.990	.113	1.026	.119	1.008	.115	1.002	.114
December	.689	.075	.694	.086	.691	.080	.687	.080
2001:								
March	1.378	.109	1.324	.118	1.351	.112	1.331	.113
June	.936	.084	.971	.087	.954	.084	.946	.084
September	.990	.084	1.042	.077	1.016	.079	1.009	.080
December	.810	.082	.767	.093	.789	.087	.788	.087
2002:								
March	1.132	.106	1.092	.137	1.112	.121	1.103	.121
June	1.019	.122	1.032	.149	1.025	.135	1.020	.137

schemes also are possible.[5] A *Paasche index* uses current-period quantities to aggregate across the various price relatives. The *Fisher ideal index* is simply a geometric average of the Laspeyres and Paasche indexes. The *Törnquist index* is a weighted geometric mean of the price relatives, where the weights are the average shares of spending on the various inputs in the 2 years. The latter two indexes, sometimes called *superlative indexes*, allow for the possibility that employers substitute one type of labor input for another in response to a change in relative wages.[6]

Table 1 presents 3-month percent changes in the Laspeyres, Paasche, Fisher ideal, and Törnquist indexes for total compensation from 1995 to 2002. The table also presents estimated standard errors, calculated with the use of balanced repeated replication, for these changes. The annual average percent change in the Laspeyres index is 3.59. The corresponding figures for the Paasche, the Fisher ideal, and the Törnquist indexes are 3.61, 3.60, and 3.58, respectively.

As in the earlier study by Lettau and colleagues, differences among the various indexes are very small and are swamped by the standard errors of the estimates themselves.[7]

Chained indexes

Let $L_{\tau-1,\tau}(a)$ be the Laspeyres index in period τ relative to period $\tau - 1$ when period a is used as the base year. This index is given by

$$(1) \qquad L_{\tau-1,\tau}(a) = \frac{\sum_i E_{ia} W^u_{i\tau}}{\sum_i E_{ia} W^u_{i\tau-1}},$$

where E_{ia} denotes employment in cell i during period a and $W_{i\tau}^{u}$ represents the updated average compensation in cell i during period τ. The chained index in period t is then given by

$$L_t^C = L_{0,1}(0)L_{1,2}(1)\cdots L_{t-1,t}(t-1). \quad (2)$$

That is, the chained Laspeyres index in period t is constructed by chaining together the series of one-period Laspeyres indexes, each of which has a different base and thus uses a different weight. The chained Paasche, chained Fisher ideal, and chained Törnquist indexes are defined similarly. Table 2 presents percent changes in the chained indexes from 1995 to 2002. These changes are very close to each other and to those for the unchained indexes.

Chained geometric cell means

The previous section analyzed the sensitivity of the ECI to the method chosen to aggregate over the various industry-occupation cells. The current section focuses on the process by which individual job quotes are aggregated to obtain cell means. In that process, compensation in cell i during period τ is estimated by chaining together the proportionate changes in compensation in cell i during all previous periods, with the proportionate change in compensation during period τ calculated as the ratio of the mean compensation in period $\tau + 1$ to the mean compensation in period τ. That is, the updated compensation used in equation (1) is given by

Table 2. Three-month percent change in chained total-compensation indexes, March 1995–June 2002

Year and quarter	Laspeyres index		Paasche index		Fisher index		Törnquist index	
	Percent change	Standard error	Percent change	Standard error	Percent change	Standard error	Percent change	Standard error
1995:								
March	0.883	0.088	0.876	0.088	0.879	0.088	0.879	0.088
June	.708	.082	.702	.082	.705	.082	.705	.082
September	.644	.092	.647	.093	.646	.092	.646	.092
December	.440	.081	.428	.078	.434	.079	.433	.079
1996:								
March	1.007	.126	1.036	.124	1.022	.125	1.022	.125
June	.822	.091	.807	.085	.815	.087	.814	.087
September	.672	.076	.672	.082	.672	.078	.673	.078
December	.610	.078	.596	.085	.603	.080	.603	.080
1997:								
March	.799	.102	.772	.109	.786	.104	.779	.104
June	.772	.089	.786	.101	.779	.094	.775	.094
September	.862	.070	.910	.070	.886	.069	.882	.069
December	.900	.146	.929	.146	.914	.145	.915	.146
1998:								
March	.900	.081	.882	.092	.891	.084	.887	.083
June	.835	.077	.847	.093	.841	.083	.837	.083
September	1.036	.107	1.104	.102	1.070	.104	1.069	.104
December	.566	.143	.614	.158	.590	.148	.590	.149
1999:								
March	.618	.141	.656	.135	.637	.137	.621	.146
June	1.069	.132	1.043	.154	1.056	.141	1.056	.141
September	.909	.133	.918	.147	.913	.139	.910	.140
December	.838	.065	.820	.069	.829	.066	.825	.066
2000:								
March	1.467	.110	1.466	.124	1.466	.115	1.463	.115
June	1.105	.075	1.102	.079	1.104	.075	1.100	.075
September	.999	.118	1.033	.121	1.016	.118	1.011	.117
December	.664	.077	.658	.086	.661	.081	.657	.081
2001:								
March	1.389	.108	1.333	.118	1.361	.111	1.344	.112
June	.950	.081	.980	.089	.965	.084	.958	.084
September	.979	.085	1.036	.078	1.007	.080	.999	.081
December	.794	.090	.733	.102	.763	.095	.763	.096
2002:								
March	1.123	.124	1.082	.159	1.102	.141	1.094	.141
June	1.040	.118	1.041	.148	1.041	.132	1.036	.134

$$(3)\quad W^{u}_{i\tau} = \sum_{j\in I^{i}_{0}} s_{ij0}W_{ij0}\,\frac{\sum_{j\in I^{i}_{1}} s_{ij1}W_{ij1}}{\sum_{j\in I^{i}_{1}} s_{ij1}W_{ij0}}\,\frac{\sum_{j\in I^{i}_{2}} s_{ij2}W_{ij2}}{\sum_{j\in I^{i}_{2}} s_{ij2}W_{i1}}\cdots\frac{\sum_{j\in I^{i}_{\tau}} s_{ij\tau}W_{ij\tau}}{\sum_{j\in I^{i}_{\tau}} s_{ij\tau-1}W_{ij\tau-1}}.$$

where I^{i}_{τ} denotes the subsample of jobs during periods $\tau - 1$ and τ belonging to cell i, $s_{ij\tau}$ is the sample weight for the jth quote in cell i during period $\tau - 1$ and τ, and $W_{ij\tau}$ is compensation paid for the jth job in cell i. Instead of using arithmetic means to calculate the proportionate changes in compensation each period, one can use geometric means.

Table 3 presents quarterly changes in the geometric mean indexes.[8] By construction, a geometric mean index will grow at a slower rate than its counterpart arithmetic mean index in calculating the proportionate change in cell compensation. However, as in Lettau and colleagues' earlier study, the difference of the average annual growth rate for the geometric mean index and that for the arithmetic mean index is very small—0.07 percentage point, to be exact.[9]

The use of geometric means has a more sizable effect on the estimated CPI: "From December 1990 through February 1997, the CPI-U-XG [a Laspeyres index using geometric means] rose 16.2 percent, which is equivalent to an annual growth rate of 2.46 percent. During that same time, the CPI-U-XL [the corresponding index using arithmetic means] rose 18.6 percent, which is equivalent to an annual growth rate of 2.80 percent, for an annualized difference of 0.34 percent."[10]

Estimator using actual compensation

The simplest way to estimate the compensation relative for category-i labor would be to compare the average com-

Table 3. Three-month percent change in total-compensation indexes, March 1995–June 2002

Year and quarter	Laspeyres index		Paasche index	
	Arithmetic cell means	Geometric cell means	Arithmetic cell means	Geometric cell means
1995:				
March	0.859	0.850	0.870	0.851
June	.711	.616	.696	.610
September	.603	.623	.641	.642
December	.446	.389	.398	.392
1996:				
March	.940	.921	1.059	1.007
June	.813	.785	.779	.720
September	.644	.672	.615	.624
December	.577	.605	.634	.690
1997:				
March	.859	.761	.802	.667
June	.804	.816	.704	.744
September	.818	.800	.864	.818
December	.916	.842	.987	.902
1998:				
March	.894	.996	.881	.989
June	.845	.814	.820	.785
September	1.065	.913	1.134	.962
December	.600	.586	.710	.730
1999:				
March	.348	.626	.589	.709
June	1.133	.962	.932	.882
September	.870	.815	.954	.854
December	.866	.859	.825	.835
2000:				
March	1.529	1.451	1.523	1.448
June	1.149	1.190	1.097	1.140
September	1.010	.941	1.082	.901
December	.641	.714	.591	.703
2001:				
March	1.310	1.344	1.317	1.334
June	.963	.960	.954	.938
September	.932	.956	1.101	1.077
December	.872	.886	.800	.821
2002:				
March	1.068	.946	1.082	.972
June	1.105	1.030	1.059	.972

pensation for category-i jobs in the current period with the average compensation for category-i jobs in the base period. However, because the ECI sample changes over time, that would involve comparing averages across jobs that might be dissimilar. To avoid this problem, the current estimator obtains the compensation relative by chaining together the previous one-period compensation relatives, where compensation in each period relative to the previous period is estimated only from those jobs which are in the sample in both periods.

The current estimator chains at the cell level. Another way of dealing with the rotating ECI sample is to chain at the aggregate level.[11] Specifically, one can calculate the ECI in each period relative to the previous period as the weighted sum of compensation relatives estimated by using jobs that are in the sample in both periods. The ECI in the current period can then be obtained by chaining together the previous one-period ECI relatives. That is, let

$$W_{i\tau} = \sum_j s_{ij\tau} W_{ij\tau} \tag{4}$$

denote the average observed compensation in period τ, and let

$$\tilde{L}_{\tau-1,\tau}(0) = \frac{\sum_i E_{i0} W_{i\tau}}{\sum_i E_{i0} W_{i\tau-1}} \tag{5}$$

denote the Laspeyres index in period τ relative to period $\tau - 1$, using period 0 as the base year and using each cell's average sample compensation (rather than its updated compensation).[12] Then the alternative Laspeyres index using observed sample wages rather than updated wages is given by

$$\tilde{L}_t = \tilde{L}_{0,1}(0)\tilde{L}_{1,2}(0)\cdots\tilde{L}_{t-1,t}(0) \; . \tag{6}$$

This index is simpler to construct than one using updated wages, in that it is not necessary to carry over updated compensation from one period to the next.[13]

Table 4 presents quarterly percent changes in the indexes using actual compensation. These quarterly changes are very close to those produced by indexes using updated compensation.

Table 4. Three-month percent change in total-compensation index, March 1995–June 2002

Year and quarter	Percent change	Standard error
1995:		
March	0.848	0.086
June	.693	.090
September	.605	.097
December	.476	.096
1996:		
March	.920	.119
June	.850	.103
September	.655	.079
December	.549	.072
1997:		
March	.873	.111
June	.787	.087
September	.779	.080
December	.859	.145
1998:		
March	.952	.093
June	.857	.083
September	1.022	.107
December	.505	.147
1999:		
March	.390	.228
June	1.098	.124
September	.891	.121
December	.874	.061
2000:		
March	1.519	.120
June	1.157	.071
September	.986	.128
December	.644	.084
2001:		
March	1.322	.103
June	1.000	.081
September	.899	.095
December	.849	.119
2002:		
March	1.110	.133
June	1.064	.138

DATA FROM SEPTEMBER 1981 TO DECEMBER 1994 indicate that the choice of aggregation formula has little effect on the estimated annual percent change in labor compensation, a key component of the ECI. Data from 1995 to 2002 show that this is still the case. The situation is in contrast to that pertaining to the CPI, for which the choice of aggregation formula does make some difference.

Notes

[1] See Michael K. Lettau, Mark A. Loewenstein, and Aaron Cushner, "Is the ECI sensitive to the method of aggregation?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1997, pp. 3–11.

[2] Michael J. Boskin, Ellen Dulberger, Robert Gordon, Zvi Griliches, and Dale Jorgenson, *Toward a More Accurate Measure of the Cost of Living*, Final Report to the U.S. Senate Finance Committee (Washington,

DC, December 1996). For a summary of these issues and of the Boskin report itself, see the winter 1998 issue of the *Journal of Economic Perspectives* and Roger J. Gordon, "The Boskin Commission Report and Its Aftermath," National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper No. 7759, June 2000.

[3] See "Note on a New, Supplemental Index on Consumer Price Change," Aug. 16, 2002, available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/cpi/superlink.htm**.

[4] Lettau, Loewenstein, and Cushner, "Is the ECI sensitive?"

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] A more detailed discussion of the various indexes, as well as their formulas, can be found in Lettau, Loewenstein, and Cushner, *Ibid.*

[7] *Ibid.* Table 1 of that study inadvertently omitted the estimates of the four indexes for December 1994. The omitted estimates, which the table reported as index *numbers* rather than percent changes, were 176.5, 179.2, 177.9, and 178.1 for the Laspeyres, Paasche, Fisher, and Törnquist indexes, respectively.

[8] The geometric mean index set forth for the ECI in this article differs from the one that has been constructed for the CPI. In obtaining the geometric mean of compensation in cell i during a given period here, employment shares, and not budget shares, are used as weights. Doing this is possible because the ECI aggregates across labor services that are all measured in the same units—dollars per hour—whereas the CPI aggregates across disparate goods that are measured in different units.

[9] Like table 1, table 4 of that study also inadvertently omitted the estimates for December 1994. They were 139.8, 139.4, 141.0, and 140.8 for the Laspeyres arithmetic, Laspeyres geometric, Paasche arithmetic, and Paasche geometric indexes, respectively. The series with the arithmetic means presented in table 3 of the current article differ slightly from the Laspeyres and Paasche series reported in table 1. Their calculation was modified slightly to make them identical to the geometric mean series other than the means calculation.

[10] See "The Experimental CPI using Geometric Means (CPI-U-XG)," Oct. 16, 2001; on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpigmrp.htm**.

[11] See Mark A. Loewenstein, "An Alternative Chaining Approach to Handle ECI Sample Changes," mimeo, February 2002.

[12] Note that the updated average wage for cell i is identical to the observed average wage for cell i in period t if the sample has not changed between period 0 and period t.

[13] The ECI was initially modeled on the CPI. The alternative approach using observed rather than updated prices requires that the units in which prices are measured be constant over time. Thus, this approach will not work with the CPI.

Flows of factory jobs

The flows of job creation, destruction, and reallocation are far larger then the net changes that result from them. Scott Schuh and Robert K. Trieste, in the New England *Economic Review*, both document this general and well-known fact and explore the importance of intra-firm job shifts across regions and employment reallocation within industries in explaining the net changes in regional manufacturing employment.

In general, Schuh and Trieste confirm, manufacturing employment has tended to converge across regions since the beginning of the last century. This has largely been a reflection of sharply declining shares of manufacturing employment in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and rapidly rising shares in the South Atlantic and Pacific States. These changes in the share of employment accounted for by factory jobs have magnified the changes in population distribution from the north and east toward the south and west.

How much of the flow of jobs that underlies this change in the distribution of manufacturing employment is the result of firms shifting employment across regions? First, most employment flows are between firms; even among multi-plant firms, two-third of flows are between separate companies, according to the authors' analysis of the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Database. However, Schuh and Trieste say, "... although intra-firm and intra-industry job reallocation between regions makes up relatively small shares of total gross employment flows, these flows account for a substantial portion of the differences in manufacturing employment growth rates across regions."

The authors point out several interesting avenues of research their findings suggest: the factors associated with a firm's regional mobility, the magnitude of adjustment costs associated with these reallocations of employment, and any cyclical patterns of job flows. It should be noted as well that the Longitudinal Database under development at the Bureau of Labor Statistics will give researchers the ability to study sectors of the economy other than manufacturing.

Regional cycles: spillovers or common shocks?

There are, according to Michael A. Kouparitsas writing in the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago's *Economic Perspectives,* three factors to understand when studying regional cyclical fluctuations. Common shocks, such as changes in monetary, fiscal, or general demand conditions, form one such factor. A second factor might include region-specific shocks, such as a weather phenomenon or a disaster. The third possibility is of a regional shock spilling over into other regions.

Kouparitsas believes, based on the high degree of co-movement among regional incomes, that purely region-specific shocks must have little importance. Therefore, the bulk of his paper is aimed at deciding whether spillovers or common shocks are behind the high degree of correlation. His summary tool is a variance decomposition of regional income at business cycle frequencies.

He finds that while common sources of innovation account for significant shares ranging from 55 to 94 percent of variation in income in every region and within-region shocks have a statistically significant, but smaller, influence in many, there is no case in which a shock in one region has a statistically significant influence on another region.

Regional perspectives

Michael Kouparitsas used part of his research to contribute "A regional perspective on the U.S. business cycle," to the *Chicago Fed Letter* series of essays on issues. Two of his colleagues Rick Kaglik and Michael Munley used the same forum to issue "Using data and anecdotal evidence to understand the regional economy." Kouparitsas presents some of the factual issues that he sought to explain in his more detailed *Economic Perspectives* article. He finds that among the regions, the Southeast has virtually the same volatility in the growth of income as that of the U.S. aggregate and that the Great Lakes region is similar to the Southeast in this regard. Only the Plains region is more sensitive to the U.S. cycle, while the other five regions are less sensitive

Kaglik and Munley outline the methods the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank uses to understand the regional economy the Bank serves. The regional analyses that result from these efforts is useful not only to the Federal Reserve in its economic and financial policy goals, but to the Bank's customers and other participants in the regional, national, and even international economies.

The first step in understanding a region's economy is to step back a bit to get some perspective on the area's long-term dynamics. This is often done in research conferences among academic and other high-level researchers. Next, understand current statistics and short-term trends. This is the day-to-day work of the Bank's economics and statistical staffers. Third, is to fill in the interstices between statistics and models with flesh-and-blood anecdotes gained through extensive conversations with business and labor leaders, journalists, local officials, trades associations, chambers of commerce, and, in fact anyone who can help develop a better sense of what is happening on the shop floors or the retail aisles or the office cubes or the bank counting rooms. □

Job provisions and pay

How New is the "New Employment Contract?" Evidence from North American Pay Practices. By David I. Levine, Dale Belman, Gary Charness, Erica L. Groshen and K.C. Shaughnessy. Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2002, 263 pp., $40/cloth; $22/softcover.

As one could guess by the number of authors, this book has its basis in a number of independently conducted research studies. However, the book as a whole is much better than the sum of its parts. David Levine, who collaborated with the other authors on each of the studies, was also the lead author on every chapter so that the book has continuity and consistency from chapter to chapter.

The "new employment contract" in the title refers to the belief that worker pay has become increasingly geared to occupational labor market conditions, firm financial prospects, and individual worker performance. In this view, jobs with this new employment contract have been displacing jobs in which pay had been buffered from market developments, pay differences within the firm reflected internal priorities, and pay growth came from promotion within the organization—jobs with "old" employment contracts.

The book's objective is to find evidence on the extent to which the "old" employment contract has been actually displaced by the "new" contract. With one exception (discussed separately below), the authors look for this evidence in changes in the systematic pay differences between firms that persist after accounting for differences in worker occupations, skills, and abilities. Specifically, if the new employment contract is displacing the old one, these inter-firm differences in pay should have become less important over time.

Using several different data sources, the book does report a number of interesting findings about how the wage structure has changed in recent years. In a survey of large employers in the Cleveland area, total variation in pay increased about 19 percent between 1980 and 1996, but very little of this increase could be attributed to increased variability in pay among workers in the same job (Chapter 5). Using another survey having detailed data on job skills, the investigators conclude a substantial proportion of the increased variation in pay is not accounted by widening skill differentials between workers (Chapter 6). Based on these and the other results reported in the book, the authors suggest that systematic differences in pay between firms and industries continue to be important in job markets.

Is the new employment contract then being introduced at a slower pace than commonly believed? Unfortunately, it is difficult to make this inference from the evidence on the wage structure because there are so many competing explanations for why inter-firm pay differences exist. The authors discuss several possible scenarios but do not consider how other labor market developments could have changed both employment provisions and pay differences (for example, the reduced importance of gender in occupational mobility).

Researcher specialists should be familiar with most of the book's research findings because the chapters are based on journal articles that have already been published. However, many researchers may have missed a study that takes a different approach to obtaining evidence on changes in employment provisions (see Chapter 7). If employment relationships depend on norms of conduct shared by managers and workers, then changes in these norms may also alter the employment contract. In 1997, the authors fielded a survey of attitudes toward employment practices in the Canadian cities of Vancouver and Toronto, as well as in the Silicon Valley area of California. The questions they ask were also part of a 1984–85 Canadian survey, allowing them to compare changes over time in Canada as well as differences between the (presumably more market-oriented) workers in Silicon Valley and Canada in the late 90s. Generally, they found the perceptions of fairness did not change that much in Canada. Perhaps what is more surprising is that notions of fairness in the Canadian cities were very similar to those held in Silicon Valley.

Because the book systematically addresses a fairly wide range of issues about pay differences, it could provide useful supplementary reading for courses in labor economics or industrial relations. (It may be less useful for undergraduates, as there is much researcher jargon sprinkled throughout the text.) For background, students might also read the review by Katz and Autor in the *Handbook of Labor Economics* (Chapter 26), which takes a more wide-ranging view of the sources of wage inequality but also calls for more research on the inter-firm pay differences that are the focus of this book.

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Banking in the Middle East

Islamic Banking. By Mervyn K. Lewis and Latifa M. Algaoud. Northampton, MA, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2001, 274 pp., $90/hardcover.

In today's interdependent global economy, most financial activity is performed according to the commercial customs of advanced Western nations. In the book *Islamic Banking*, two authors discuss whether this activity can also be conducted according to the mandates of a traditionalist Middle Eastern religion.

An Islamic bank resembles a cross between a nonprofit development bank and a socially conscious stock portfolio in that its investments are designed to achieve specific social goals, yet its income alternatives are severely restricted by rigid selection criteria. Mervyn Lewis, an Australian finance professor, and Latifah Algaoud, a Bahraini finance minister, describe the conditions under which such an entity can coexist and compete in the international finance industry.

Islamic banking fundamentally differs from Western-style banking in its project-oriented focus on the investment, as opposed to the specific-return focus of each individual investor. Instead of each player setting his level of commitment to an investment according to his own risk/return threshold, each project is evaluated in terms of its overall virtue, and all investors stand to gain or lose equally. Investments must steer clear of gambling or uncertainty, and must conform to the "value pattern of Islam." Any risk inherent in an investment project must be distributed fairly among all participants; no one is guaranteed a return. Financing arrangements in the Muslim world take the form of partnerships working toward a common goal; they are not to be used as ends in themselves.

The most glaring practical difference in the two banking systems is the Islamic ban on *riba*—translated from the Arabic as "interest" or "usury." Interest-based transactions guarantee an investment return in spite of the uncertainty of the project, thus protecting some of the parties to the transaction and not others. Interest-based transactions also provide a means to earn money from money—without working—and this is believed to be sinful. Other prohibited financial instruments include derivatives, which represent no ownership rights and resemble gambling, and collateral, which indicates a lack of trust in the partnership, favoring the financier over the entrepreneur.

Westerners take for granted that interest-based financing is a natural product of the evolution of trade. The authors' treatment of its historical antecedents, including a similar ban on interest in the Christian Middle Ages, recreates a logical continuum. Over time, a distinction was made between acceptable interest and usury, which is excessive and exploitative. While exploitation is wrong, Westerners acknowledge the time value of money and uphold that opportunity cost can be expressed in dollar terms. Because interest loans are contractually bound to be repaid regardless of the funds' use, moral hazard and adverse selection are mitigated, as are the costs of project research and monitoring. Added costs accrue to a financier who has to educate himself in a technical field, investigate the competency of the entrepreneur, and constantly watch program expenses in order to safeguard his investment. Interest-based debt financing limits these costs and is thus considered the most efficient arrangement.

Making no distinction between interest and usury, Islamic banks seek to enhance the flow of financial transactions using other, non-forbidden instruments. Various forms of equity-based arrangements make up the full inventory of Islamic banking services. Sharia, or Islamic law, holds that best practices arise from profit- and loss-sharing partnerships, and Islamic banks typically operate as an intermediary between two primary forms. In a *mudaraba*, a single investing entity is paired with a single entrepreneurial entity for the purpose of completing a specific project. When the project is complete, each party takes his return according to the result of the project. If the result is an ongoing concern, the investor and the entrepreneur remain ownership partners unless or until another arrangement is made. A *musharaka* allows the assets of several smaller investors to be pooled and contributed to projects determined by the bank itself. Working like preferred stock, each investor is given proportionate ownership of his investment object, an asset that, by definition, must exist. With the bank existing as an intermediary, research and monitoring expenses are reduced, and risk of failure is minimized. Entrepreneurs don't solicit strangers; wealthy people don't canvass the countryside seeking a man with a good idea. Both gain access to experienced, qualified bankers that can evaluate project integrity and risks, and build new relationships.

The authors cite examples of Islamic banking in several countries as case studies. These examples depict Islamic banking in action: the services these banks provide; the tools of their trade; the culture and corporate structure common to them; their customer base; financial health; and future growth opportunity. Pakistan, Sudan, and Iran offer examples of government-imposed Islamic banking with no other forms of competition nationally. Other case studies demonstrate the growth of Islamic banks within more conventional banking centers. Practically every example indicates that Islamic banks have had to diversify their offerings beyond the preferred *mudaraba* and *musharaka* partnerships to attract and maintain customers. Boards of religious advisers, which govern Islamic banks, have permitted the use of asset markup and resale, revenue sharing, and installment buy-back plans to supplement *mudaraba* and *musharaka*—while pronouncing other alternatives as contrary to Islam. The new financial instruments have helped to make Islamic banks more attractive to Muslims using conventional Western banks, but they also blur the distinction between the two.

The ultimate tone of *Islamic Banking* is ambiguous—sometimes apologist, sometimes enthusiast, sometimes "just the facts, ma'am"—due perhaps to the backgrounds of the two authors and their unique Arabic-Western perspective. On the one hand, the authors are outstanding in contextualizing the evolution of and demand for Islamic bank-

ing on its path through our common history. Careful explanation and detailed development help Western audiences understand the Arabic Islamic cultural perspective. Islamic banking style stems from a broader theory of ethical practice in commerce and rigid business accountability to scripture in a culture where religion is not dissociated from things secular. This stands in stark contrast to the United States today.

On the other hand, it is difficult for the Western reader to grasp how well Islamic banking actually fulfills its religious obligations in practice. Praxis is always the hard part to conceptualize: the point where theory becomes practice, where the word becomes flesh, where banks finance long-term industry and trade projects without utilizing debt securities, interest based loans, or collateral. Using a conventional bank, a farmer might take out a loan at 10 percent interest to buy some land to farm. He might grow produce and sell a portion of it to pay his monthly mortgage, due in 30 years. The bank would secure its loan using the farmland as its collateral. In an Islamic bank, because interest and collateral are not allowed, the scenario plays out differently. A cash-poor farmer wants to buy some land. The bank secures money from a group of investors and buys the land; each investor owns a percentage of the land, but the farmer is allowed to use it. The bank then marks up the price of the land by 10 percent and sells it to the farmer in monthly installments. For each installment payment the farmer makes, a share of the ownership is transferred to him. If the farmer does not pay every installment, the bank and its depositors keep part of the land. In this hypothesis, the *technical* difference in Western banking and Islamic banking is the proportional sharing of risk. This occurs when the banks' depositors actually take ownership of the land and thus share in the possibility that the farm will yield a bad crop, preventing the farmer from paying his bill. Instead of getting their money back, the depositors get some old piece of land. The *actual* difference here between Western banking and Islamic banking is slightly more elusive.

The ever-increasing popularity of Islam and a movement to return to traditionalist values improve Islamic banks' chances of survival in modern financial markets. However, human nature indicates that adaptations will continue to occur. Greed and materialism are not exclusive to Westerners; Muslim business ventures are also measured according to their bottom line. Investors will always seek the best return possible, or at least some security against loss. Therefore, Islamic banks will have to develop culturally acceptable alternatives that provide the security and reasonable rates of return not inherent in the Islamic financial system. The book's authors even suggest that the future of Islamic banking depends on its creativity. For now, it seems that the more Islamic banks can imitate Western banks, the more competitive they will become.

—Wendy Carlton

Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Atlanta region

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This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of past experience. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 16–17, 43, and 47. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 2002 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the July 2002 *Review* and reflect the experience through March 2002. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 49 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau's monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/cps/

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ces/

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments;* and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, BLS Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-to-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population ("household") Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series,
contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–24)

Household survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT DATA in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employ-ment as a percent of the civilian nonin-stitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*.

Labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 are seasonally adjusted. Since January 1980, national labor force data have been seasonally adjusted with a procedure called X-11 ARIMA which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method previously used by BLS. A detailed description of the procedure appears in the X-11 *ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method*, by Estela Bee Dagum (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983).

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 300,000 establishments representing all industries except agriculture. Industries are classified in accordance with the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in manufacturing include working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers closely associated with production operations. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in the following industries: transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay

for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Data are centered within the span. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 356 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 139 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The latest adjustment, which incorporated March 2001 benchmarks, was made with the release of May 2002 data, published in the July issue of the *Review.* Coincident with the benchmark adjustment, historical seasonally adjusted data were revised to reflect updated seasonal factors. Unadjusted data from April 2000 forward and seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward were revised with the release of the May 2002 data.

In addition to the routine benchmark revisions and updated seasonal factors introduced with the release of the May 2002 data, the first estimates for the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries were published from a new probability-based sample design. These industries are the third group to convert to a probability-based sample under a 4-year phase-in plan of a sample redesign project. The completion of the phase-in for the redesign, in June 2003 for the services industry, will coincide with the conversion of national establishment survey series from industry coding based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For additional information, see the the June 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings.*

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2002 data.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review).* When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Thus, fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691–6392 (table 10) or (202) 691–6559 (table 11).

Covered employment and wage data (ES–202)

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, WAGE, AND ESTABLISHMENT DATA in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Covered Employment and Wages data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, ES-202 monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each UI-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employ-

ment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different four-digit SIC codes.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the UI report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wages per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classificatiion System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the CEW program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past the CEW program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned

by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

The2000 county data used to calculate the 2000–2001 changes were adjusted for changes in industry and county classification to make them comparable to data for 2001. As a result, the adjusted 2000 data differ to some extent from the data available on the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 25–31)

COMPENSATION AND WAGE DATA are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/non-metropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ect/

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691–6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 25 for medium and large private establishments and in table 26 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the inci-

dence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, well-ness programs, and employee assistance programs.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ebs/

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 27.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

http:/www.bls.gov/cba/

Price Data

(Tables 2; 32–42)

PRICE DATA are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—1982 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes, 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associ-

ated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 33. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of home-ownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the product code extension of the SIC developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard Industrial Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by coun-try or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691–7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 43–46)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a fam-

ily of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, non-energy materials, and purchased business ser-vices.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 43–46 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691–5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity data supplement the measures for the business economy and major sectors with annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries at the three- and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification system. In addition to labor productivity, the industry data also include annual measures of compensation and unit labor costs for three-digit industries and measures of multifactor productivity for three-digit manufacturing industries and railroad transportation. The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series consist of the hours of all employees (production workers and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental pay-

ments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of the combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** used represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census,with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some trade and services industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691–5618.

International Comparisons

(Tables 47–49)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 47 and 48 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment—approximating U.S. concepts—for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the **labor force**, **employment**, and **unemployment**, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

The adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. An exception to this rule is that the Canadian statistics for 1976 onward are adjusted to cover ages 16 and older, whereas the age at which compulsory schooling ends remains at 15. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 8–11.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000), Canada (1976) France (1992), Germany (1991), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990–93 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. In 1997, revised population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly conparable with prior years. In 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with data for 1997 and earlier years. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

BLS recently introduced a new adjusted series for Canada. Beginning with the data for 1976, Canadian data are adjusted to more closely approximate U.S. concepts. Adjustments are made to the unemployed and labor force to exclude: (1) 15-year-olds; (2) passive jobseekers (persons only reading newspaper ads as their method of job search); (3) persons waiting to start a new job who did not seek work in the past 4 weeks; and (4) persons unavailable for work due to personal or family responsibilities. An adjustment is made to include full-tine students looking for full-time work. The impact of the adjustments was to lower the annual average unemployment rate by 0.1–0.4 percentage point in the 1980s and 0.4–1.0 percentage point in the 1990s.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.5 percentage point in 1995.

For Germany, the data for 1991 onward refer to unified Germany. Data prior to 1991 relate to the former West Germany. The impact of including the former East Germany was to increase the unemployment rate from 4.3 to 5.6 percent in 1991.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data.

The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodology was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 44. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987–92 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992.

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the Swedish data to classify students who also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. In 1998, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 6.5 to 8.4 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 49 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. There are greater technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The 1977–97 output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977.

U.S. gross product originating is a chain-type annual-weighted series. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.) The Japanese value added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1997. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years).

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 43 and 45 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

Total labor hours refers to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

Denmark has not published estimates of average hours for 1994–97; therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993.

Total compensation (labor cost) includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. The measures are from the national accounts of each country, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employ-

ment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France (for all years) and Italy (beginning 1970) refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products, and the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 50–51)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6180, or access the Internet at: **http://www.bls.gov/iif/**

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A fatal work injury is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6175, or the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/iif/

Where to find additional data

Current and historical statistics from Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys are available at the addresses listed on the inside back cover of this *Review*, or on the Internet at

http://www.bls.gov

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2000	2001	2000		2001				2002		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	67.2	66.9	67.0	67.1	67.2	66.9	66.8	66.9	66.5	66.7	66.6
Employment-population ratio	64.5	63.8	64.3	64.4	64.4	63.9	63.6	63.1	62.8	62.8	62.8
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7
Men	3.9	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9
16 to 24 years	9.7	11.4	9.8	9.6	10.6	11.2	11.5	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.3
25 years and over	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6
Women	4.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.5
16 to 24 years	8.9	9.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.2	10.0	10.6	11.0	11.2	10.8
25 years and over	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.3
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total	131,720	131,922	131,876	132,185	132,559	132,193	131,943	131,130	130,759	130,706	130,844
Private sector	111,018	110,989	111,219	111,551	111,687	111,332	110,939	110,035	109,594	109,505	109,574
Goods-producing	25,649	24,949	25,681	25,626	25,493	25,136	24,786	24,375	24,049	23,879	23,787
Manufacturing	18,473	17,695	18,494	18,400	18,196	17,872	17,538	17,174	16,883	16,776	16,691
Service-producing	106,051	106,978	106,195	106,559	106,941	107,057	107,157	106,755	106,711	106,827	107,057
Average hours:											
Private sector	34.5	34.2	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.1
Manufacturing	41.6	40.7	41.5	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.8	41.0	40.8
Overtime	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1
Employment Cost Index[2]											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	4.1	4.1	1.0	.7	1.3	.9	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	.9
Private industry workers	4.4	4.2	.9	.7	1.4	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6
Goods-producing[3]	4.4	3.8	.9	.6	1.3	.9	.7	.8	1.2	.9	.6
Service-producing[3]	4.4	4.3	1.0	.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	.8	1.1	1.2	.6
State and local government workers	3.0	4.2	1.3	.7	.9	.6	2.1	.6	.6	.4	2.2
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union	4.0	4.2	1.2	.5	.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
Nonunion	4.4	4.1	1.0	.7	1.5	1.0	.9	.7	1.1	1.1	.5

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

[3] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-producing industries include all other private sector industries.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	2000	2001	2000		2001				2002		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data[1,2]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm	4.1	4.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Private nonfarm	4.4	4.2	.9	.7	1.4	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.8	3.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.9	1.0	.7	.9	.8	.7
Private nonfarm	3.9	3.8	1.0	.6	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.4
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	1.6	3.4	.8	.2	1.3	1.0	.2	–.9	.7	.5	.6
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.5	–1.8	.6	.4	.9	.8	–.3	–3.2	1.1	.2	.2
Finished consumer goods	4.3	–2.4	.8	.1	1.2	1.0	–.3	–4.3	1.5	.4	.0
Capital equipment	1.2	1.0	–7.2	1.1	–.1	–7.1	–.1	.1	2.9	–.3	–.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	4.0	–.2	1.0	–.3	.2	.6	–1.0	–3.6	.9	1.1	1.1
Crude materials	31.1	–8.8	2.1	9.4	–3.5	–6.6	–12.0	–12.2	8.0	37.1	1.9
Productivity data[3]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	3.0	1.1	.4	2.1	–1.5	–.2	1.8	7.6	8.3	1.8	5.4
Nonfarm business sector	2.9	1.1	.6	1.7	–1.5	–.1	2.1	7.3	8.6	1.7	5.1
Nonfinancial corporations[4]	2.1	1.4	2.6	–.7	–2.6	2.2	3.2	10.8	4.6	5.0	5.7

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[4] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly average					Four quarters ending				
	2001		2002			2001		2002		
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	0.9	1.4	3.0	4.2	5.3	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.4	3.5
All persons, nonfarm business sector	1.0	1.5	2.9	3.9	4.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.3	3.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7
Private nonfarm	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.7
Union	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.7
Nonunion	.9	.7	1.1	1.1	.5	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.5
State and local governments	2.1	.6	.6	.4	2.2	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	1.0	.7	.9	.8	.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2
Private nonfarm	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.4	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.2
Union	1.0	1.6	.7	.9	1.0	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3
Nonunion	.8	.7	1.0	1.0	.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.1
State and local governments	1.9	.5	.5	.3	1.8	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	209,699	211,864	212,581	212,767	212,927	213,089	213,206	213,334	213,492	213,658	213,842	214,023	214,225	214,429	214,643
Civilian labor force	140,863	141,815	142,280	142,279	142,314	141,390	142,211	142,005	142,570	142,769	142,476	142,390	142,616	143,277	143,123
Participation rate	67.2	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.7
Employed	135,208	135,073	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185	134,914
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.5	63.8	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.8	63.0	62.9
Unemployed	5,665	6,742	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424	8,345	8,142	8,092	8,209
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7
Not in the labor force	68,836	70,050	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	71,329	70,922	70,889	71,366	71,633	71,609	71,152	71,519
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	92,580	93,659	94,015	94,077	94,161	94,228	94,262	94,315	94,414	94,479	94,622	94,694	94,756	94,906	95,020
Civilian labor force	70,930	71,590	71,940	71,935	71,988	71,534	71,718	71,723	72,098	72,428	72,288	72,172	72,203	72,473	72,342
Participation rate	76.6	76.4	76.5	76.5	76.5	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.4	76.7	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.4	76.1
Employed	68,580	68,587	68,486	68,204	68,276	67,818	68,157	68,013	68,193	68,647	68,390	68,405	68,447	68,711	68,545
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.1	73.2	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.0	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.7	72.3	72.2	72.2	72.4	72.1
Agriculture	2,252	2,102	2,132	2,082	2,141	2,207	2,185	2,084	2,213	2,125	2,138	2,256	2,221	2,226	2,432
Nonagricultural industries	66,328	66,485	66,354	66,122	66,135	65,611	65,973	65,929	65,980	66,522	66,251	66,149	66,226	66,485	66,114
Unemployed	2,350	3,003	3,454	3,731	3,712	3,716	3,560	3,710	3,905	3,781	3,899	3,767	3,757	3,762	3,796
Unemployment rate	3.3	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	101,078	102,060	102,371	102,438	102,492	102,550	102,651	102,728	102,847	102,936	103,038	103,127	103,256	103,335	103,416
Civilian labor force	61,565	62,148	62,269	62,321	62,481	62,056	62,703	62,320	62,724	62,597	62,481	62,590	62,783	62,929	63,045
Participation rate	60.9	60.9	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.5	61.1	60.7	61.0	60.8	60.6	60.7	60.8	60.9	61.0
Employed	59,352	59,596	59,302	59,288	59,205	59,102	59,588	59,227	59,333	59,337	59,316	59,364	59,710	59,835	59,764
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.7	58.4	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.6	58.0	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.8	57.9	57.8
Agriculture	818	817	842	852	859	824	829	804	732	760	749	814	772	845	865
Nonagricultural industries	58,535	58,779	58,460	58,436	58,346	58,277	58,759	58,423	58,602	58,577	58,567	58,550	58,938	58,991	58,899
Unemployed	2,212	2,551	2,967	3,033	3,276	2,954	3,116	3,093	3,391	3,260	3,165	3,226	3,073	3,094	3,281
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,042	16,146	16,195	16,252	16,275	16,310	16,293	16,292	16,231	16,243	16,182	16,202	16,212	16,189	16,206
Civilian labor force	8,369	8,077	8,071	8,023	7,845	7,800	7,790	7,962	7,748	7,744	7,707	7,629	7,630	7,874	7,737
Participation rate	52.2	50.0	49.8	49.4	48.2	47.8	47.8	48.9	47.7	47.7	47.6	47.1	47.1	48.6	47.7
Employed	7,276	6,889	6,827	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575	6,655	6,450	6,434	6,347	6,276	6,318	6,639	6,609
Employment-population ratio[2]	45.4	42.7	42.2	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.8	39.7	39.6	39.2	38.7	39.0	41.0	40.8
Agriculture	235	225	229	220	246	241	233	239	209	213	223	213	196	227	229
Nonagricultural industries	7,041	6,664	6,598	6,541	6,328	6,307	6,342	6,416	6,240	6,221	6,124	6,064	6,122	6,411	6,376
Unemployed	1,093	1,187	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215	1,308	1,298	1,310	1,360	1,352	1,312	1,236	1,131
Unemployment rate	13.1	14.7	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7	14.6
White															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	174,428	175,888	176,372	176,500	176,607	176,713	176,783	176,866	176,972	177,087	177,217	177,345	177,486	177,628	177,777
Civilian labor force	117,574	118,144	118,506	118,566	118,403	117,759	118,472	118,159	118,661	118,742	118,530	118,678	118,919	119,021	118,969
Participation rate	67.4	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.0	66.6	67.0	66.8	67.1	67.1	66.9	66.9	67.0	67.0	66.9
Employed	113,475	113,220	112,878	112,652	112,388	111,876	112,632	112,286	112,426	112,563	112,382	112,446	112,844	113,010	112,882
Employment-population ratio[2]	65.1	64.4	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.3	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.4	63.6	63.6	63.5
Unemployed	4,099	4,923	5,628	5,914	6,015	5,883	5,840	5,873	6,236	6,179	6,148	6,233	6,075	6,011	6,087
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Black															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,218	25,559	25,686	25,720	25,752	25,785	25,813	25,839	25,868	25,898	25,930	25,961	26,000	26,039	26,081
Civilian labor force	16,603	16,719	16,748	16,687	16,833	16,769	16,747	16,758	16,941	16,887	16,822	16,618	16,753	17,053	16,940
Participation rate	65.8	65.4	65.2	64.9	65.4	65.0	64.9	64.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.0	64.4	65.5	65.0
Employed	15,334	15,270	15,144	15,040	15,122	15,119	15,131	14,969	15,045	15,168	15,027	14,976	15,142	15,420	15,275
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.8	59.7	59.0	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.6	57.9	58.2	58.6	58.0	57.7	58.2	59.2	58.6
Unemployed	1,269	1,450	1,604	1,647	1,711	1,650	1,616	1,789	1,896	1,718	1,794	1,642	1,611	1,633	1,665
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.7	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.8

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hispanic origin															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	22,393	23,122	23,351	23,417	23,478	23,542	23,604	23,664	23,732	23,797	23,867	23,935	23,999	24,065	24,129
Civilian labor force	15,368	15,751	15,956	15,932	16,013	15,988	16,011	15,908	16,156	16,085	16,146	16,304	16,240	16,294	16,216
Participation rate	68.6	68.1	68.3	68.0	68.2	67.9	67.8	67.2	68.1	67.6	67.6	68.1	67.7	67.7	67.2
Employed	14,492	14,714	14,824	14,751	14,753	14,700	14,867	14,743	14,877	14,963	14,959	15,066	15,014	15,095	14,952
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.7	63.6	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.4	63.0	62.3	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.6	62.7	62.0
Unemployed	876	1,037	1,132	1,181	1,260	1,288	1,143	1,165	1,279	1,122	1,187	1,238	1,225	1,198	1,264
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.8

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" groups are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over	135,208	135,073	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053	134,045	134,474	135,185	134,914
Men	72,293	72,080	71,871	71,570	71,577	71,114	71,457	71,299	71,397	71,894	71,524	71,509	71,552	72,004	71,854
Women	62,915	62,992	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354	62,862	62,595	62,579	62,524	62,528	62,536	62,922	63,181	63,061
Married men, spouse present	43,368	43,243	42,983	42,861	42,772	42,823	43,275	43,317	43,167	43,548	43,140	43,273	43,371	43,225	43,376
Married women, spouse present	33,708	33,613	33,227	33,330	33,209	33,174	33,703	33,552	33,446	33,371	33,362	33,361	33,723	33,997	33,773
Women who maintain families	8,387	8,364	8,256	8,331	8,458	8,396	8,417	8,320	8,266	8,397	8,465	8,521	8,419	8,357	8,377
Class of worker															
Agriculture:															
Wage and salary workers	2,034	1,884	1,898	1,865	1,879	1,917	1,930	1,825	1,896	1,911	1,909	2,031	1,927	2,054	2,186
Self-employed workers	1,233	1,233	1,290	1,276	1,313	1,311	1,293	1,264	1,216	1,156	1,158	1,227	1,231	1,221	1,322
Unpaid family workers	38	27	26	12	27	49	21	29	34	40	29	27	24	25	34
Nonagricultural industries:															
Wage and salary workers	123,128	123,235	122,710	122,507	122,196	122,145	122,770	122,545	122,366	123,071	122,627	122,196	122,885	123,327	122,653
Government	19,053	19,127	19,223	19,172	19,183	19,047	19,286	19,218	19,347	19,811	19,630	19,709	19,596	19,442	19,423
Private industries	104,076	104,108	103,487	103,335	103,013	103,098	103,485	103,327	103,019	103,260	102,997	102,486	103,289	103,885	103,230
Private households	890	803	867	790	736	725	709	677	791	775	810	855	887	934	902
Other	103,186	103,305	102,620	102,545	102,277	102,373	102,775	102,650	102,228	102,485	102,187	101,631	102,402	102,951	102,328
Self-employed workers	8,674	8,594	8,505	8,507	8,524	8,213	8,257	8,200	8,234	8,305	8,208	8,268	8,368	8,439	8,582
Unpaid family workers	101	101	95	77	92	97	86	89	103	105	95	99	87	91	94
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	3,190	3,672	4,329	4,206	4,267	3,973	4,228	3,997	4,151	3,996	3,899	4,177	4,325	4,217	4,262
Slack work or business conditions	1,927	2,355	2,983	2,796	2,809	2,549	2,755	2,721	2,690	2,626	2,588	2,723	2,880	2,687	2,908
Could only find part-time work	944	1,007	1,108	1,121	1,161	1,089	1,120	1,021	1,131	1,064	1,031	1,096	1,159	1,202	1,130
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,722	18,707	18,644	18,587	18,540	18,291	18,395	18,530	18,793	18,887	19,170	19,138	19,120	18,833	18,484
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	3,045	3,529	4,222	4,017	4,119	3,781	3,998	3,848	4,009	3,818	3,758	3,949	4,060	4,068	4,148
Slack work or business conditions	1,835	2,266	2,898	2,679	2,717	2,448	2,615	2,605	2,587	2,515	2,472	2,609	2,715	2,596	2,834
Could only find part-time work	924	989	1,082	1,096	1,138	1,068	1,089	1,001	1,122	1,033	1,022	1,074	1,131	1,174	1,097
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,165	18,177	18,065	18,007	17,960	17,717	17,886	18,004	18,274	18,350	18,739	18,572	18,609	18,300	17,884

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and over	4.0	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.1	14.7	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7	14.6
Men, 20 years and over	3.3	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2
White, total	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	11.4	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.8	15.6	16.4	14.8	13.8	13.7
Men, 16 to 19 years	12.3	13.8	14.7	15.8	14.6	13.7	15.4	16.3	15.4	15.4	17.7	19.1	17.5	15.3	14.4
Women, 16 to 19 years	10.4	11.4	11.5	11.1	12.8	14.6	12.6	12.7	12.5	14.2	13.4	13.6	12.1	12.3	13.0
Men, 20 years and over	2.8	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Women, 20 years and over	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5
Black, total	7.6	8.7	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	24.7	29.0	30.2	32.1	33.4	30.7	27.9	31.0	35.4	30.2	30.2	28.0	30.5	27.7	23.1
Men, 16 to 19 years	26.4	30.5	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.1	30.0	36.9	37.3	36.8	30.0	20.5	30.5	34.7	24.8
Women, 16 to 19 years	23.0	27.5	29.1	32.6	34.8	29.0	25.6	24.7	33.5	22.3	30.4	34.8	30.4	20.8	21.3
Men, 20 years and over	7.0	8.0	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.9	8.7	10.1	9.3	8.6	10.4	9.0	8.8	9.3	9.7
Women, 20 years and over	6.3	7.0	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.5	9.0	10.2	9.5	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.9	8.5
Hispanic origin, total	5.7	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.8
Married men, spouse present	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4
Married women, spouse present	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8
Women who maintain families	5.9	6.6	6.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.3	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.3	7.2	8.0
Full-time workers	3.9	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8
Part-time workers	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.3
Industry															
Nonagricultural wage and salary workers	4.1	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.2
Mining	3.9	4.7	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.9	4.5	6.3	6.0	4.4	7.9	3.8	6.0	8.0	5.2
Construction	6.4	7.3	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	7.9	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.1	10.3	9.5	9.3	9.9
Manufacturing	3.6	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4
Durable goods	3.4	5.3	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.3	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.5
Nondurable goods	4.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2
Transportation and public utilities	3.1	4.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	5.0	5.6	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.0
Services	3.8	4.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.4
Government workers	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	7.5	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.5	12.4	9.0	9.1	8.3	9.7	9.8	8.8	6.7
Educational attainment[1]															
Less than a high school diploma	6.4	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.0	8.5	7.9	8.7	8.4	7.8	8.8
High school graduates, no college	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8
Some college, less than a bachelor's degree	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4
College graduates	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.1

[1] Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Less than 5 weeks	2,543	2,833	3,084	3,090	3,024	2,978	2,828	3,078	2,793	2,876	2,729	2,896	2,880	2,708	2,715
5 to 14 weeks	1,803	2,163	2,522	2,573	2,724	2,586	2,515	2,411	2,818	2,531	2,784	2,464	2,431	2,511	2,471
15 weeks and over	1,309	1,746	2,042	2,317	2,410	2,546	2,561	2,688	2,854	2,952	3,103	2,883	2,783	2,900	2,980
15 to 26 weeks	665	949	1,136	1,207	1,295	1,418	1,383	1,355	1,360	1,316	1,434	1,349	1,309	1,315	1,324
27 weeks and over	644	797	906	1,110	1,115	1,127	1,178	1,333	1,494	1,636	1,669	1,533	1,474	1,585	1,656
Mean duration, in weeks	12.6	13.2	13.0	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4	16.6	17.1	17.3	16.4	16.2	17.8	17.5
Median duration, in weeks	5.9	6.8	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.7	8.6	8.4	9.5	9.6

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Job losers[1]	2,492	3,428	4,297	4,501	4,492	4,354	4,326	4,270	4,525	4,598	4,579	4,580	4,560	4,535	4,737
On temporary layoff	842	1,049	1,288	1,157	1,107	1,124	1,106	1,066	1,095	1,091	1,061	1,224	1,151	999	1,054
Not on temporary layoff	1,650	2,379	3,009	3,344	3,385	3,231	3,220	3,204	3,430	3,506	3,518	3,356	3,410	3,536	3,682
Job leavers	775	832	880	848	908	879	877	862	1,017	902	836	818	824	781	838
Reentrants	1,957	2,029	2,113	2,197	2,361	2,191	2,268	2,471	2,450	2,433	2,360	2,375	2,270	2,263	2,344
New entrants	431	453	466	497	495	479	485	557	519	499	584	571	619	526	469
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	44.1	50.8	55.4	56.0	54.4	55.1	54.4	52.3	53.2	54.5	54.8	54.9	55.1	56.0	56.4
On temporary layoff	14.9	15.6	16.6	14.4	13.4	14.2	13.9	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7	14.7	13.9	12.3	12.6
Not on temporary layoff	29.2	35.3	38.8	41.6	41.0	40.9	40.5	39.3	40.3	41.6	42.1	40.2	41.2	43.6	43.9
Job leavers	13.7	12.3	11.3	10.5	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.6	12.0	10.7	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.6	10.0
Reentrants	34.6	30.1	27.2	27.3	28.6	27.7	28.5	30.3	28.8	28.9	28.2	28.5	27.4	27.9	27.9
New entrants	7.6	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.9	7.0	6.8	7.5	6.5	5.6
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
New entrants	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2001			2002								
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total, 16 years and over	4.0	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
16 to 24 years	9.3	10.6	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.6	12.5	12.3	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.2	11.8
16 to 19 years	13.1	14.7	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	15.7
16 to 17 years	15.4	17.1	17.4	17.5	18.8	17.0	16.5	18.0	19.4	20.7	20.8	20.9	19.7	19.3
18 to 19 years	11.5	13.2	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.2	14.7	15.1	15.1	14.8	15.6	16.1	16.0	13.6
20 to 24 years	7.1	8.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5	10.3	10.0	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7
25 years and over	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years	3.1	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6
55 years and over	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.7
Men, 16 years and over	3.9	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9
16 to 24 years	9.7	11.4	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4	13.7	13.0	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.7	13.2
16 to 19 years	14.0	15.9	17.2	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.6	19.6	19.8	20.1	17.8
16 to 17 years	16.8	18.8	20.3	20.4	20.0	17.6	19.6	20.8	19.6	23.7	23.2	23.9	24.5	21.5
18 to 19 years	12.2	14.1	15.1	16.2	15.6	15.1	15.4	16.7	17.2	15.6	17.4	17.4	17.8	15.9
20 to 24 years	7.3	8.9	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.2	11.1	10.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.5	10.8
25 years and over	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5
25 to 54 years	2.9	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.7
55 years and over	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	4.1	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4
16 to 24 years	8.9	9.7	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.6	10.6	10.3
16 to 19 years	12.1	13.4	13.6	13.7	15.1	15.8	14.3	14.3	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.6	14.2	13.5
16 to 17 years	14.0	15.3	14.5	14.5	17.6	16.4	13.6	15.3	19.2	17.4	18.3	17.9	15.1	17.2
18 to 19 years	10.8	12.2	13.3	13.3	14.0	15.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	14.1	13.7	14.8	14.1	11.1
20 to 24 years	7.0	7.5	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.3	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.5
25 years and over	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6
55 years and over	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002[P]	Sept. 2002[P]	State	Aug. 2001	Aug. 2002[P]	Sept. 2002[P]
Alabama	5.5	5.7	5.7	Missouri	4.8	4.7	4.8
Alaska	6.2	7.3	7.5	Montana	4.6	4.0	3.9
Arizona	5.1	5.7	5.7	Nebraska	3.1	3.4	3.5
Arkansas	5.2	5.0	5.0	Nevada	5.2	5.0	4.9
California	5.7	6.4	6.4	New Hampshire	4.0	4.7	4.5
Colorado	4.1	5.1	5.2	New Jersey	4.5	5.3	5.4
Connecticut	3.6	4.0	4.1	New Mexico	4.9	6.1	6.0
Delaware	3.3	3.8	4.1	New York	5.2	5.9	5.6
District of Columbia	6.6	6.0	6.1	North Carolina	5.8	6.3	6.2
Florida	5.0	5.6	5.3	North Dakota	2.6	3.2	3.5
Georgia	4.0	4.6	4.7	Ohio	4.4	5.6	5.6
Hawaii	4.5	4.0	4.2	Oklahoma	4.0	4.3	4.2
Idaho	5.1	5.3	5.4	Oregon	6.9	7.0	6.8
Illinois	5.6	6.2	6.3	Pennsylvania	4.8	5.3	5.2
Indiana	4.7	5.2	5.0	Rhode Island	4.5	4.8	5.1
Iowa	3.5	3.7	3.9	South Carolina	5.7	5.4	5.4
Kansas	4.3	4.5	4.6	South Dakota	3.5	4.6	2.6
Kentucky	5.6	5.9	5.2	Tennessee	4.6	4.6	4.8
Louisiana	6.0	5.9	5.9	Texas	5.1	6.1	6.2
Maine	4.3	4.0	4.1	Utah	4.6	5.0	5.3
Maryland	4.2	4.3	4.0	Vermont	3.8	4.2	4.0
Massachusetts	4.0	5.2	5.2	Virginia	3.9	4.1	3.9
Michigan	5.5	6.2	5.8	Washington	6.6	7.2	7.4
Minnesota	3.6	4.4	3.0	West Virginia	4.7	5.9	6.1
Mississippi	5.8	6.1	5.9	Wisconsin	4.5	5.2	5.1
				Wyoming	4.1	3.6	3.9

[P] = preliminary

Dash indicates data not available.

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

State	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002[P]	Sept. 2002[P]	State	Sept. 2001	Aug. 2002[P]	Sept. 2002[P]
Alabama	1,916.5	1,897.9	1,897.7	Missouri	2,728.5	2,677.4	2,678.4
Alaska	292.0	294.6	294.7	Montana	391.4	395.6	396.4
Arizona	2,257.4	2,251.9	2,235.9	Nebraska	912.0	907.0	906.8
Arkansas	1,154.7	1,150.7	1,148.7	Nevada	1,053.4	1,070.8	1,068.8
California	14,700.5	14,662.5	14,645.6	New Hampshire	624.9	627.3	624.8
Colorado	2,226.1	2,185.5	2,184.8	New Jersey	4,014.3	4,002.1	4,001.8
Connecticut	1,678.6	1,674.8	1,673.0	New Mexico	757.7	761.0	759.5
Delaware	418.1	416.1	414.8	New York	8,619.2	8,559.7	8,539.2
District of Columbia	652.6	653.2	649.8	North Carolina	3,897.7	3,885.5	3,895.5
Florida	7,208.1	7,329.5	7,229.4	North Dakota	331.2	328.9	331.0
Georgia	3,945.9	3,864.5	3,866.9	Ohio	5,548.4	5,511.4	5,504.1
Hawaii	556.6	549.4	549.9	Oklahoma	1,513.4	1,518.8	1,521.5
Idaho	570.0	563.3	563.2	Oregon	1,589.6	1,582.7	1,581.1
Illinois	5,993.5	5,930.7	5,919.0	Pennsylvania	5,696.5	5,658.3	5,642.0
Indiana	2,937.8	2,905.4	2,899.7	Rhode Island	478.0	483.0	481.3
Iowa	1,468.1	2,903.8	1,467.5	South Carolina	1,835.1	1,831.9	1,834.3
Kansas	1,363.7	1,365.1	1,366.0	South Dakota	379.1	381.4	378.4
Kentucky	1,818.3	1,832.4	1,837.7	Tennessee	2,703.9	2,703.1	2,697.5
Louisiana	1,936.7	1,932.4	1,932.8	Texas	9,501.6	9,412.7	9,422.3
Maine	609.6	610.8	610.8	Utah	1,081.6	1,065.1	1,062.4
Maryland	2,477.4	2,446.6	2,462.7	Vermont	297.2	297.1	296.4
Massachusetts	3,323.4	3,275.1	3,276.0	Virginia	3,523.7	3,495.8	3,495.5
Michigan	4,571.9	4,537.0	4,540.7	Washington	2,689.7	2,648.0	2,633.0
Minnesota	2,665.6	2,644.8	2,644.2	West Virginia	733.6	723.2	727.2
Mississippi	1,133.4	2,687.2	1,130.3	Wisconsin	2,822.5	2,833.3	2,835.6
				Wyoming	246.8	251.9	246.5

[P] = preliminary. Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the data base.

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]
TOTAL	131,739	131,922	131,414	131,087	130,890	130,871	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,736	130,790	130,829	130,829	130,915
PRIVATE SECTOR	111,079	110,989	110,349	109,987	109,768	109,734	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,525	109,562	109,624	109,536	109,569
GOODS-PRODUCING	25,709	24,944	24,511	24,353	24,261	24,130	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,861	23,812	23,801	23,748	23,694
Mining	543	565	566	566	565	568	564	560	564	558	555	551	555	552	553
Metal mining	41	36	34	34	33	33	32	32	32	32	32	33	32	32	32
Oil and gas extraction	311	338	340	340	339	342	339	336	339	334	333	329	333	330	332
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	114	111	110	110	111	111	111	111	112	112	110	110	111	111	111
Construction	6,698	6,685	6,643	6,629	6,634	6,615	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,549	6,519	6,556	6,556	6,545
General building contractors	1,528	1,462	1,456	1,454	1,459	1,459	1,458	1,462	1,452	1,454	1,454	1,445	1,450	1,469	1,475
Heavy construction, except building	901	922	922	925	924	919	914	908	901	908	910	899	898	898	893
Special trades contractors	4,269	4,300	4,265	4,250	4,251	4,237	4,225	4,223	4,188	4,179	4,185	4,175	4,198	4,189	4,177
Manufacturing	18,469	17,695	17,302	17,158	17,062	16,947	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,758	16,757	16,742	16,690	16,640	16,596
Production workers	12,628	11,933	11,620	11,513	11,437	11,362	11,305	11,264	11,250	11,245	11,236	11,247	11,212	11,164	11,132
Durable goods	11,138	10,636	10,343	10,237	10,166	10,070	10,023	9,976	9,976	9,963	9,944	9,922	9,889	9,832	9,801
Production workers	7,591	7,126	6,889	6,809	6,753	6,690	6,653	6,625	6,620	6,619	6,603	6,609	6,591	6,539	6,520
Lumber and wood products	832	786	777	772	770	771	771	769	767	770	767	766	768	764	764
Furniture and fixtures	558	519	500	495	494	492	491	491	497	494	495	495	495	488	488
Stone, clay, and glass products	579	571	564	561	558	555	551	550	551	549	552	554	557	558	557
Primary metal industries	698	656	637	625	617	607	601	596	598	597	593	589	589	586	582
Fabricated metal products	1,537	1,483	1,455	1,438	1,437	1,427	1,425	1,422	1,425	1,428	1,425	1,428	1,418	1,412	1,409
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,120	2,010	1,935	1,909	1,887	1,868	1,855	1,846	1,842	1,826	1,829	1,826	1,810	1,801	1,798
Computer and office equipment	361	343	328	325	322	317	315	315	313	308	304	301	296	296	295
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,719	1,631	1,542	1,520	1,499	1,478	1,459	1,445	1,443	1,437	1,428	1,426	1,408	1,392	1,380
Electronic components and accessories	682	661	616	605	595	582	571	566	566	567	566	563	555	550	544
Transportation equipment	1,849	1,760	1,729	1,720	1,709	1,680	1,682	1,674	1,671	1,675	1,679	1,661	1,675	1,661	2,660
Motor vehicles and equipment	1,013	947	921	921	920	902	913	915	912	914	920	905	918	912	913
Aircraft and parts	465	461	458	452	449	437	427	419	416	416	411	409	407	400	396
Instruments and related products	852	830	829	825	822	818	816	813	811	807	805	803	799	798	793
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	394	380	375	372	373	374	372	370	371	372	371	374	370	372	370
Nondurable goods	7,331	7,059	6,959	6,921	6,896	6,877	6,857	6,846	6,824	6,808	6,813	6,820	6,801	6,808	6,795
Production workers	5,038	4,808	4,731	4,704	4,684	4,672	4,652	4,639	4,630	4,626	4,633	4,638	4,621	4,625	4,612
Food and kindred products	1,684	1,691	1,690	1,690	1,685	1,686	1,686	1,685	1,689	1,687	1,691	1,687	1,683	1,694	1,693
Tobacco products	34	34	34	34	34	34	33	34	33	34	34	35	38	37	37
Textile mill products	528	478	459	451	448	444	441	440	436	434	432	429	427	427	426
Apparel and other textile products	633	566	546	537	537	536	531	527	523	520	522	525	524	516	511
Paper and allied products	657	834	627	626	624	622	621	620	615	612	612	612	613	612	613
Printing and publishing	1,547	1,490	1,463	1,453	1,444	1,437	1,428	1,419	1,413	1,407	1,405	1,406	1,401	1,403	1,401
Chemicals and allied products	1,038	1,022	1,018	1,015	1,012	1,008	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,008	1,008	1,006	1,010	1,006
Petroleum and coal products	127	126	127	127	126	126	126	126	125	125	125	126	125	126	125
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1,011	958	939	932	930	928	924	929	927	928	929	936	929	927	926
Leather and leather products	71	60	56	56	56	56	56	56	55	55	55	56	555	57	57
SERVICE-PRODUCING	106,050	106,978	106,903	106,734	106,629	106,741	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,832	106,875	106,978	107,112	107,081	107,221
Transportation and public utilities	7,019	7,065	6,974	6,907	6,856	6,850	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,793	6,790	6,780	6,765	6,725	6,726
Transportation	4,529	4,497	4,427	4,367	4,332	4,343	4,341	4,330	4,330	4,328	4,334	4,328	4,323	4,293	4,300
Railroad transportation	236	234	232	232	233	235	234	233	230	228	229	227	228	226	225
Local and interurban passenger transit	476	480	478	480	481	481	479	478	476	475	472	471	466	469	471
Trucking and warehousing	1,856	1,848	1,831	1,831	1,827	1,824	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,827	1,829	1,834	1,827	1,816	1,827
Water transportation	196	192	193	189	188	188	187	186	190	193	193	192	190	189	188
Transportation by air	1,281	1,266	1,236	1,187	1,159	1,171	1,171	1,172	1,162	1,165	1,172	1,167	1,176	1,160	1,156
Pipelines, except natural gas	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation services	471	462	442	433	429	429	429	427	427	425	424	422	421	418	418
Communications and public utilities	2,490	2,570	2,547	2,540	2,524	2,507	2,496	2,484	2,469	2,465	2,456	2,452	2,442	2,432	2,426
Communications	1,639	1,716	1,696	1,689	1,679	1,660	1,652	1,643	1,628	1,626	1,615	1,608	1,597	1,588	1,584
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	851	852	851	851	845	847	844	841	841	839	841	844	845	844	842
Wholesale trade	7,024	6,776	6,728	6,693	6,702	6,702	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681	6,679	6,671	6,663	6,657
Retail trade	23,307	23,522	23,470	23,449	23,318	23,396	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,308	23,339	13,295	23,291	23,292
Building materials and garden supplies	1,016	1,044	1,052	1,049	1,050	1,049	1,048	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,066	1,067	1,066	2,067	1,071
General merchandise stores	2,837	2,897	2,888	2,877	2,853	2,856	2,892	2,901	2,915	2,897	2,884	2,885	2,850	2,856	2,851
Department stores	2,491	2,559	2,552	2,540	2,520	2,520	2,550	2,560	2,575	2,560	2,542	2,544	2,515	2,513	2,505

See footnotes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[P]	Oct.[P]
Food stores	3,521	3,541	3,442	3,448	3,430	3,421	3,402	3,392	3,392	3,397	3,394	3,388	3,392	3,392	3,387
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,412	2,425	2,426	2,434	2,438	2,436	2,430	2,426	2,429	2,434	2,432	2,437	2,443	2,438	2,438
New and used car dealers	1,114	1,121	1,123	1,126	1,131	1,133	1,134	1,131	1,129	1,133	1,128	1,127	1,130	1,131	1,131
Apparel and accessory stores	1,193	1,189	1,177	1,173	1,163	1,187	1,172	1,175	1,170	1,169	1,173	1,178	1,177	1,171	1,173
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,134	1,141	1,136	1,156	1,156	1,138	1,143	1,143	1,141	1,146	1,148	1,153	1,154	1,153	1,158
Eating and drinking places	8,114	8,256	8,239	8,224	8,190	8,238	8,161	8,154	8,152	8,130	8,121	8,144	8,125	8,129	8,141
Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,080	317	3,110	3,086	3,038	3,069	3,083	3,088	3,085	3,086	3,090	3,087	3,088	3,085	3,073
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,560	7,712	7,743	7,751	7,748	7,748	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,732	7,733	7,737	7,745	7,773	7,814
Finance	3,710	3,800	3,812	3,821	3,818	3,819	3,812	3,809	3,813	3,813	3,819	3,819	3,822	3,837	3,860
Depository institutions	2,029	2,053	2,061	2,068	2,070	2,070	2,072	2,074	2,075	2,073	2,071	2,073	2,075	2,078	2,082
Commercial banks	1,430	1,434	1,439	1,442	1,444	1,450	1,446	1,447	1,446	1,446	1,444	1,445	1,448	1,450	1,453
Savings institutions	253	256	257	260	261	262	263	264	264	264	264	263	263	264	264
Nondepository institutions	681	720	740	747	752	755	754	753	756	756	762	767	773	783	802
Security and commodity brokers	748	769	750	745	734	729	726	722	723	723	723	718	714	714	713
Holding and other investment offices	251	257	261	261	262	259	260	260	259	261	263	261	260	262	263
Insurance	2,346	2,369	2,379	2,377	2,372	2,372	2,376	2,375	2,374	2,369	2,366	2,365	2,366	2,366	2,372
Insurance carriers	1,589	1,595	1,600	1,597	1,594	1,594	1,593	1,591	1,989	1,583	1,579	1,576	1,574	1,577	1,578
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	757	773	779	780	778	778	783	784	785	786	787	789	792	789	794
Real estate	1,504	1,544	1,552	1,553	1,558	1,557	1,557	1,556	1,556	1,550	1,548	1,553	1,557	1,570	1,582
Services[1]	40,460	40,970	40,923	40,834	40,883	10,908	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,093	41,152	41,215	41,347	41,336	41,386
Agricultural services	832	849	859	860	865	865	868	872	857	856	862	862	863	874	873
Hotels and other lodging places	1,914	1,870	1,814	1,810	1,805	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,796	1,789	1,801	1,795	1,788	1,782	1,791
Personal services	1,251	1,269	1,272	1,266	1,284	1,290	1,282	1,289	1,286	1,279	1,285	1,282	1,285	1,287	1,289
Business services	9,858	9,572	9,393	9,277	9,265	9,231	9,207	9,237	9,312	9,330	9,332	9,325	9,395	9,330	9,320
Services to buildings	994	1,016	1,022	1,025	1,025	1,022	1,018	121	1,027	1,023	1,023	1,034	1,041	1,042	1,041
Personnel supply services	3,887	3,446	3,249	3,126	3,107	3,080	3,070	3,107	3,175	3,198	3,205	3,196	3,257	3,188	3,174
Help supply services	3,487	3,084	2,906	2,799	2,782	2,761	2,758	2,795	2,857	2,888	2,902	2,875	2,925	2,869	2,860
Computer and data processing services	2,095	2,225	2,232	2,221	2,219	2,213	2,208	2,198	2,190	2,190	2,191	2,193	2,191	2,190	2,193
Auto repair services and parking	1,248	1,257	1,253	1,259	1,259	1,262	1,262	1,260	1,261	1,262	1,265	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,261
Miscellaneous repair services	366	374	375	375	376	376	379	377	377	375	378	379	377	378	378
Motion pictures	594	583	575	577	574	581	574	572	574	578	581	584	588	595	591
Amusement and recreation services	1,728	1,721	1,702	1,685	1,680	1,699	1,649	1,635	1,611	1,621	1,631	1,649	1,662	1,638	1,640
Health services	10,197	10,381	10,476	10,502	10,530	10,551	10,575	10,602	10,611	10,626	10,660	10,687	10,711	10,729	10,753
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,924	2,002	3,018	2,025	2,029	2,033	3,041	2,046	2,044	2,050	2,061	2,067	2,075	2,079	2,085
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,795	1,847	1,862	1,866	1,871	1,876	1,875	1,879	1,883	1,886	1,887	1,888	1,893	1,896	1,900
Hospitals	3,990	4,096	4,141	4,153	4,164	4,174	4,184	4,193	4,199	4,207	4,221	4,233	4,244	4,247	4,255
Home health care services	643	636	639	640	641	643	642	643	643	644	643	646	646	646	651
Legal services	1,010	1,037	1,047	1,049	1,051	1,053	1,054	1,056	1,059	1,066	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,072	1,077
Educational services	2,325	2,433	2,454	2,458	2,463	2,473	2,485	2,489	2,501	2,518	2,511	2,529	2,538	2,550	2,566
Social services	2,903	307	3,110	3,121	3,135	3,149	3,155	3,162	3,167	3,164	3,165	3,181	3,203	3,199	3,204
Child day care services	712	716	721	721	723	723	722	723	925	722	726	726	736	731	731
Residential care	806	864	884	888	891	896	899	902	903	901	904	904	906	906	909
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	106	110	110	109	110	110	109	109	109	108	109	109	108	108	107
Membership organizations	2,475	2,468	2,474	2,473	2,473	2,471	2,471	2,470	2,477	2,480	2,484	2,476	2,472	2,478	2,481
Engineering and management services	3,419	3,593	3,616	3,620	3,621	3,624	3,629	3,631	3,636	3,649	3,636	3,634	3,634	3,659	3,665
Engineering and architectural services	1,017	1,053	1,056	1,051	1,048	1,047	1,044	1,044	1,041	1,042	1,034	1,032	1,030	1,029	1,028
Management and public relations	1,090	1,166	1,178	1,182	1,184	1,192	1,193	1,191	1,202	1,209	1,204	1,214	1,211	1,224	1,224
Government	20,681	20,933	21,065	21,100	21,122	21,137	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,206	21,211	21,228	21,289	21,293	21,346
Federal	2,777	2,616	2,622	2,622	2,616	2,615	2,609	2,608	2,611	2,600	2,601	2,607	2,611	2,621	2,645
Federal, except Postal Service	1,917	1,767	1,778	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,777	1,782	1,784	1,777	1,783	1,790	1,792	1,810	1,836
State	4,785	4,885	4,925	4,925	4,932	4,935	4,937	4,940	4,942	4,945	4,935	4,950	4,948	4,958	4,958
Education	2,032	2,096	2,118	2,121	2,124	2,127	2,130	2,133	2,135	2,141	2,135	2,155	2,145	2,163	2,163
Other State government	2,753	2,789	2,807	2,804	2,808	2,808	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,804	2,800	2,795	2,803	2,795	2,795
Local	13,119	13,432	13,483	13,518	13,559	13,575	13,593	13,617	13,645	13,661	13,675	13,671	13,730	13,714	13,743
Education	7,440	7,646	7,693	7,710	7,723	7,732	7,746	7,767	7,754	7,770	7,755	7,788	7,837	7,808	7,829
Other local government	5,679	5,786	5,825	5,849	5,852	5,861	5,871	5,878	5,879	5,891	5,920	5,883	5,893	5,906	5,914

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[P]	Oct.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR	34.5	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.2
GOODS-PRODUCING	41.0	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.3	40.3	40.1
MINING	43.1	43.5	43.0	43.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	43.3	42.4	43.0	43.3	42.7	43.3	42.8	42.8
MANUFACTURING	41.6	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.7
Overtime hours	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Durable goods	42.1	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2
Overtime hours	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2
Lumber and wood products	41.0	40.6	30.7	40.7	41.0	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.0
Furniture and fixtures	40.0	39.0	38.6	38.8	39.2	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.2	39.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.1	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.4	43.8	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.4	43.7	43.2	43.3	43.4	43.4
Primary metal industries	44.9	43.6	43.4	43.0	43.7	43.6	43.8	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.6	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	46.0	44.6	44.5	43.9	44.4	44.5	44.8	45.5	45.1	45.6	46.1	45.5	45.8	46.0	46.3
Fabricated metal products	42.6	41.4	41.1	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.2	40.6	40.2	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.1	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.4	38.7	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.4	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.3
Transportation equipment	43.4	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.9	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.3	43.5	41.7	42.2	42.6	42.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.4	42.7	42.4	42.5	43.2	44.3	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2	44.1	42.9	43.8	44.3	44.4
Instruments and related products	41.3	40.9	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.9	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.0	37.9	37.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.6	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.9
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.3	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.1
Overtime hours	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0
Food and kindred products	41.7	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.6	41.0	41.3	40.8	40.8
Textile mill products	41.2	39.9	39.4	39.3	40.0	40.2	40.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.2	41.0
Apparel and other textile products	37.8	37.3	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.7	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.8	36.8	36.9	36.6
Paper and allied products	42.5	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.3
Printing and publishing	38.3	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.5	37.7	37.3	37.7	37.5	37.5
Chemicals and allied products	42.5	42.3	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.5	42.1	42.6	42.4	41.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	41.4	40.7	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.9	41.1	41.6	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9
Leather and leather products	37.5	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.9	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.3
SERVICE-PRODUCING	32.8	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	38.6	38.2	38.0	38.9	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	38.5	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6
RETAIL TRADE	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.3

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.[P]	Oct.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR (in current dollars)	$13.75	$14.32	$14.46	$14.52	$14.56	$14.58	$14.61	$14.64	$14.66	$14.69	$14.74	$14.76	$14.83	$14.85	$14.89
Goods-producing	15.40	15.92	16.05	16.11	16.18	16.24	16.28	16.29	16.32	16.35	16.39	16.38	16.44	16.48	16.53
Mining	17.24	17.56	17.70	17.68	17.51	17.69	17.66	17.72	17.63	17.87	17.70	17.78	17.87	17.82	17.81
Construction	17.88	18.34	18.40	18.47	18.60	18.65	18.68	18.74	18.83	18.77	18.81	18.87	18.90	18.98	18.98
Manufacturing	14.38	14.83	14.99	15.03	15.08	15.13	15.17	15.19	15.19	15.27	15.31	15.28	15.34	15.35	15.44
Excluding overtime	13.62	14.15	14.31	14.36	14.39	14.42	14.46	14.45	14.43	14.53	14.56	14.57	14.59	14.62	13.70
Service-producing	13.24	13.85	14.00	14.06	14.10	14.11	14.13	14.18	14.19	14.23	14.27	14.31	14.37	14.40	14.43
Transportation and public utilities	16.22	16.79	16.96	17.03	17.09	17.09	17.11	17.21	17.21	17.26	17.31	17.27	17.28	17.36	17.38
Wholesale trade	15.20	15.86	15.97	15.98	16.07	16.10	16.19	16.23	16.11	16.12	16.15	16.14	16.28	16.29	16.29
Retail trade	9.46	9.77	9.84	9.90	9.89	9.90	9.92	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.06	10.05	10.09	10.10	10.11
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.07	15.80	15.97	16.00	16.00	16.06	16.08	16.14	16.18	16.17	16.27	16.38	16.43	16.53	16.56
Services	13.91	14.67	14.88	14.94	14.98	15.01	15.04	15.08	15.13	15.16	15.19	15.26	15.30	15.34	15.39
PRIVATE SECTOR (in constant (1982) dollars)	7.86	8.00	8.06	8.10	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.12	8.09	8.11	8.13	8.13	8.14	8.14	8.14

[P] = preliminary. Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[P]	Oct.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR	$13.76	$14.32	$14.49	$14.54	$14.62	$14.65	$14.67	$14.67	$14.69	$14.67	$14.68	$14.65	$14.70	$14.92	$14.91
MINING	17.22	17.56	17.72	17.61	17.58	17.89	17.76	17.73	17.70	17.74	17.65	17.76	17.71	17.80	17.79
CONSTRUCTION	17.88	18.34	18.57	18.54	18.69	18.56	18.62	18.66	18.70	18.67	18.74	18.90	18.97	19.10	19.12
MANUFACTURING	14.37	14.83	14.97	15.07	15.17	15.15	15.16	15.16	15.20	15.23	15.28	15.26	15.32	14.40	15.42
Durable goods	14.82	15.28	15.46	15.55	15.66	15.61	15.63	15.63	15.66	15.68	15.74	15.66	15.81	15.80	15.95
Lumber and wood products	11.94	12.26	12.37	12.40	12.42	12.38	12.39	12.35	12.33	12.43	12.53	12.58	12.57	12.63	12.60
Furniture and fixtures	11.74	12.24	12.42	12.45	12.56	12.61	12.59	12.57	12.54	12.59	12.62	12.55	12.71	12.74	12.67
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.53	15.00	15.09	15.13	15.10	15.12	15.17	15.12	15.35	15.43	15.48	15.62	15.52	15.69	15.79
Primary metal industries	16.41	16.92	17.08	17.24	17.19	17.15	17.15	17.20	17.25	17.36	17.46	17.60	17.49	17.54	17.61
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	19.82	20.41	20.52	20.66	20.53	20.53	20.63	20.66	20.69	20.81	20.92	21.07	20.90	20.96	21.02
Fabricated metal products	13.87	14.25	14.33	14.42	14.56	14.57	14.51	14.60	14.66	14.64	14.71	14.61	14.69	14.80	14.84
Industrial machinery and equipment	15.55	15.89	16.07	16.16	16.23	16.31	16.33	16.31	16.30	16.35	16.36	16.47	16.55	16.58	16.53
Electronic and other electrical equipment	13.79	14.51	14.78	14.88	14.97	14.86	14.90	14.93	14.87	14.91	15.04	15.05	15.06	15.05	15.07
Transportation equipment	18.46	19.06	19.41	19.54	19.71	19.57	19.69	19.65	19.68	19.65	19.75	19.37	19.86	20.04	20.31
Motor vehicles and equipment	18.80	19.40	19.83	19.96	20.19	19.99	20.05	20.09	20.22	20.17	20.36	19.76	20.56	20.71	21.11
Instruments and related products	14.41	14.81	14.97	14.98	15.09	15.09	15.10	15.12	15.11	15.11	15.14	15.24	15.28	15.40	15.45
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.63	12.16	12.24	12.35	12.39	12.46	12.42	12.39	12.36	12.37	12.28	12.30	12.39	12.44	12.43
Nondurable goods	13.68	14.16	14.26	14.36	14.45	14.47	14.47	14.46	14.53	14.55	14.60	14.69	14.60	14.69	14.66
Food and kindred products	12.51	12.89	12.89	13.10	13.17	13.14	13.08	13.10	13.18	13.25	13.29	13.34	13.24	13.26	13.23
Tobacco products	21.34	21.50	20.71	21.46	31.37	21.21	21.71	22.47	22.80	23.09	23.26	23.34	20.83	20.61	20.29
Textile mill products	11.16	11.35	11.34	11.40	11.53	11.66	11.64	11.65	11.65	11.73	11.69	11.74	11.75	11.80	11.74
Apparel and other textile products	9.29	9.43	9.44	9.49	9.60	9.72	9.77	9.82	9.93	9.93	9.95	9.91	9.95	9.94	9.96
Paper and allied products	16.25	16.87	17.14	17.19	17.26	17.19	17.17	17.25	17.33	17.51	17.53	17.73	17.55	17.66	17.60
Printing and publishing	14.40	14.82	14.93	14.91	15.04	15.01	15.06	15.12	15.11	15.05	15.11	15.15	15.18	15.32	15.34
Chemicals and allied products	18.15	18.61	18.74	18.83	18.88	18.87	18.95	18.93	19.01	18.96	19.14	19.32	19.28	19.45	19.30
Petroleum and coal products	21.99	22.08	22.23	22.38	22.19	22.10	22.45	22.39	22.39	22.02	22.15	22.22	22.11	22.46	22.48
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	12.85	13.39	13.53	13.57	13.69	13.71	13.65	13.61	13.68	13.69	13.66	13.76	13.71	13.74	13.77
Leather and leather products	10.17	10.31	10.24	10.20	10.29	10.31	10.35	10.40	10.39	10.43	10.27	10.37	10.27	10.04	10.08
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	16.21	16.79	16.98	17.05	17.11	17.13	17.12	17.19	17.26	17.18	17.24	17.28	17.26	17.40	17.38
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.22	15.86	11.42	11.45	11.47	11.57	11.58	11.57	11.58	11.54	11.57	11.52	11.58	11.75	11.70
RETAIL TRADE	9.46	9.77	9.87	9.91	9.89	9.96	9.95	9.98	10.00	9.98	10.00	9.98	10.01	10.15	10.13
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	15.14	15.80	15.91	15.97	16.14	16.07	16.13	16.17	16.23	16.18	16.27	16.25	16.31	16.57	16.52
SERVICES	13.93	14.67	14.87	14.99	15.15	15.14	15.17	15.16	15.16	15.12	15.08	15.02	15.05	15.36	15.39

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2002			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[P]	Oct.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR															
Current dollars	$474.38	$489.74	$492.66	$494.36	$502.93	$492.24	$497.31	$497.31	$497.99	$500.25	$509.40	$501.03	$505.68	$514.74	$508.73
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	491.64	495.13	496.50	497.18	499.68	500.69	501.37	502.40	505.58	501.84	505.70	507.87	509.24
Constant (1982) dollars	272.16	273.45	274.31	275.72	281.91	275.46	277.36	275.82	274.53	275.77	280.66	275.75	277.54	281.74	277.83
MINING	743.04	763.86	772.59	.764.27	771.76	754.96	761.90	757.07	750.48.	766.37	767.78	763.68	768.61	768.96	766.75
CONSTRUCTION	702.68	720.76	737.23	724.91	719.57	714.56	716.87	716.54	723.69	728.13	740.23	740.88	749.32	754.45	745.68
MANUFACTURING															
Current dollars	598.21	603.58	607.78	613.35	625.00	612.06	610.95	620.04	620.16	622.91	631.06	614.98	629.65	636.02	630.68
Constant (1982) dollars	343.21	337.01	338.41	342.08	350.34	342.51	340.74	343.89	341.87	343.39	347.69	338.46	345.58	348.12	344.63
Durable goods	623.92	626.48	632.31	636.00	651.46	636.89	637.70	645.52	646.76	649.15	656.36	634.23	654.53	662.61	658.74
Lumber and wood products	489.13	497.76	507.17	507.16	507.98	493.96	495.60	503.88	504.30	510.87	520.00	517.04	519.14	526.67	520.38
Furniture and fixtures	469.20	477.36	481.90	485.55	501.14	504.40	501.08	509.09	506 31/50	504.86	508.59	449.49	516.03	519.79	503.00
Stone, clay, and glass products	626.24	654.00	666.98	662.69	649.30	645.62	646.24	645.62	667.73	675.83	687.31	682.59	684.43	699.77	693.18
Primary metal industries	737.26	737.71	739.56	748.22	763.24	746.03	746.03	758.52	762.45	767.31	782.21	769.12	774.81	780.53	783.65
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	911.72	910.29	906.98	915.24	909.48	907.43	915.97	933.83	937.26	951.02	972.78	965.01	957.22	972.54	966.92
Fabricated metal products	590.86	589.95	591.83	596.99	614.43	600.28	597.81	607.36	606.92	611.95	619.29	599.01	614.04	620.12	620.31
Industrial machinery and equipment	656.21	645.13	646.01	648.02	667.49	657.29	658.10	663.82	660.15	665.45	669.12	658.80	671.93	676.46	667.81
Electronic and other electrical equipment	567.18	571.69	580.85	587.76	603.29	573.60	576.63	588.24	581.42	582.98	592.58	571.90	584.33	589.96	580.20
Transportation equipment	800.73	798.61	809.40	818.73	841.62	827.81	825.01	835.13	844.27	842.99	847.28	780.61	848.02	863.72	867.24
Motor vehicles and equipment	834.28	828.38	844.76	856.28	892.40	871.56	868.17	883.96	907.88	905.63	910.09	810.16	914.92	931.95	939.40
Instruments and related products	595.96	605.73	607.78	611.18	623.22	612.65	611.55	616.90	607.42	607.42	620.74	609.60	620.37	628.32	628.82
Miscellaneous manufacturing	453.57	460.86	457.78	461.89	477.02	469.74	473.20	483.21	479.57	479.96	485.06	468.63	479.49	480.18	483.53
Nondurable goods	558.55	570.65	574.68	580.14	588.12	575.91	574.46	581.29	582.65	586.37	592.76	587.60	592.76	597.88	590.80
Food and kindred products	521.25	529.78	538.80	544.96	546.56	533.48	523.20	533.17	533.79	543.25	550.21	546.94	553.43	554.27	547.72
Tobacco products	877.90	851.40	834.61	862.69	880.44	854.76	881.43	912.28	932.52	962.85	983.90	982.61	839.45	828.52	829.86
Textile mill products	459.79	452.87	445.66	450.30	465.87	465.23	471.41	483.48	485.81	486.80	489.81	480.17	494.68	489.70	478.99
Apparel and other textile products	351.54	351.74	344.56	351.13	358.08	350.89	357.58	368.25	369.40	369.40	373.13	362.71	366.16	364.80	363.27
Paper and allied products	690.63	701.79	714.74	718.54	724.92	709.95	705.69	713.43	717.46	728.42	727.50	728.70	730.08	743.49	730.40
Printing and publishing	551.52	564.64	568.83	572.54	576.02	555.37	558.73	568.51	560.58	559.86	563.60	562.07	573.80	582.16	577.56
Chemicals and allied products	771.38	787.20	787.08	793.74	800.51	790.65	790.22	793.17	794.62	800.11	815.36	809.51	819.40	830.52	808.67
Petroleum and coal products	932.80	945.02	926.99	939.96	934.20	932.78	938.41	920.23	900.23	887.41	917.01	928.80	904.30	968.03	948.66
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	531.99	544.97	549.32	553.66	568.14	555.26	556.92	559.37	564.98	564.03	569.62	554.53	563.48	564.71	563.19
Leather and leather products	381.75	374.25	372.74	376.38	380.73	378.38	380.88	386.88	388.59	382.78	384.10	373.32	369.72	358.43	367.92
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	626.09	641.38	645.24	646.20	660.45	644.09	648.85	651.50	654.15	657.99	668.91	663.55	667.96	676.86	665.65
WHOLESALE TRADE	585.20	605.85	606.10	611.27	627.33	608.96	615.98	614.55	615.40	615.86	630.63	616.63	623.32	636.40	624.00
RETAIL TRADE	273.39	282.35	282.28	282.44	289.78	279.88	284.57	286.43	287.00	289.42	297.00	295.41	295.30	295.37	292.76
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	547.04	570.38	569.58	573.32	592.34	575.31	582.29	580.50	581.03	577.63	597.11	581.75	588.79	608.12	591.42
SERVICES	454.86	479.71	483.28	487.18	498.44	487.51	493.03	492.70	491.18	489.89	497.64	489.65	493.64	505.34	501.71

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	62.4	57.5	59.1	60.2	57.5	56.8	54.6	59.1	57.2	53.0	57.9	56.8
1999	55.3	58.6	53.6	58.4	55.5	57.8	57.1	54.8	57.1	57.2	60.4	58.1
2000	55.9	57.5	57.9	51.2	50.1	55.8	57.8	51.4	52.4	52.4	53.2	52.7
2001	49.4	45.7	50.3	42.4	47.3	43.2	44.5	42.5	42.4	40.5	39.3	44.1
2002	47.3	41.4	49.7	47.8	50.9	49.4	48.6	48.8	49.3	49.9	–	–
Over 3-month span												
1998	65.3	66.3	65.3	65.9	62.7	58.2	58.9	59.1	59.8	57.9	57.1	58.8
1999	59.2	57.6	59.5	55.2	60.2	57.2	59.4	59.2	59.7	58.9	61.2	60.7
2000	60.4	61.4	59.4	53.2	52.4	55.5	56.6	56.2	51.2	51.0	53.2	51.6
2001	45.5	46.1	40.8	43.4	37.8	43.2	39.3	38.0	35.3	33.7	36.3	38.9
2002	40.1	43.2	42.5	46.5	48.0	50.1	47.1	45.1	48.1	45.5	–	–
Over 6-month span												
1998	70.2	67.4	64.7	61.5	64.1	62.1	59.1	58.8	57.5	60.2	59.2	58.4
1999	60.2	58.9	58.5	59.7	57.2	60.8	61.2	62.5	62.7	61.8	61.2	62.8
2000	61.1	59.4	58.1	57.9	54.2	52.4	52.9	54.2	52.4	48.7	45.7	46.5
2001	44.7	42.7	39.5	40.1	40.8	35.8	37.0	32.4	34.3	33.1	34.1	35.6
2002	37.0	41.6	43.4	44.4	46.5	46.0	46.8	44.7	–	–	–	–
Over 12-month span												
1998	69.9	67.9	67.6	65.6	64.1	62.7	61.7	62.2	60.8	59.4	60.8	58.9
1999	61.2	60.1	58.2	61.0	60.7	61.6	62.2	61.1	63.8	62.2	59.7	60.5
2000	61.4	59.9	58.8	56.2	55.3	53.6	53.0	51.0	47.7	45.2	44.5	42.9
2001	41.5	41.5	38.9	37.5	37.3	36.2	34.1	33.6	34.4	33.9	33.3	34.4
2002	35.2	36.0	37.3	38.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1998	57.0	52.6	52.2	52.9	44.9	47.4	38.2	52.9	44.9	38.6	42.3	41.5
1999	47.4	41.2	42.6	46.0	46.3	43.4	50.0	42.6	46.0	45.6	51.5	49.3
2000	44.9	52.2	49.3	46.0	49.3	50.7	57.4	36.8	39.0	42.3	47.1	40.8
2001	34.9	26.8	38.2	29.0	28.3	30.5	34.9	25.7	31.6	31.3	25.0	30.9
2002	35.3	37.9	40.4	47.4	47.1	40.4	48.9	41.9	40.1	42.3	–	–
Over 3-month span												
1998	59.2	57.0	54.8	51.8	48.2	38.2	41.9	43.0	43.0	38.2	32.7	40.4
1999	39.3	39.3	39.7	40.1	41.2	43.8	44.1	46.3	42.3	44.1	47.8	45.2
2000	48.2	48.9	48.9	44.5	46.7	52.2	46.0	38.6	29.0	34.2	39.0	36.0
2001	21.3	21.3	18.4	23.5	19.9	23.2	17.3	19.1	16.2	18.0	18.4	18.0
2002	24.6	30.1	37.1	38.6	40.1	41.2	38.6	34.6	–	–	–	–
Over 6-month span												
1998	60.7	54.4	49.3	40.1	45.2	42.6	39.0	38.2	34.6	41.2	35.7	33.1
1999	36.4	36.0	37.5	40.4	37.5	42.3	43.0	44.5	48.2	43.0	44.5	47.4
2000	47.8	45.2	44.5	50.0	41.9	37.9	36.0	35.3	32.4	26.1	21.3	21.7
2001	20.2	16.9	14.0	16.2	16.5	13.2	14.7	11.8	14.0	13.2	17.6	16.5
2002	19.9	26.8	29.8	38.2	36.4	34.2	32.4	28.3	–	–	–	–
Over 12-month span												
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	40.1	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6	35.7	34.2
1999	38.6	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	39.0	40.1	40.4	44.5	44.5	43.4	44.5
2000	49.3	44.1	39.3	36.8	35.3	34.2	33.8	28.7	22.1	19.1	17.6	14.0
2001	13.6	13.6	13.6	15.4	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.9	12.9	14.0	14.0
2002	18.0	18.0	20.2	19.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with inceasing and decreasing employment.

Data for the 2 most recent months shown in each span are preliminary. See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

18. Establishment size and employment covered under UI, private ownership, by Supersector, first quarter 2001

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	7,665,968	4,526,062	1,304,741	858,606	598,438	208,084	121,189	31,149	11,678	6,021
Employment, March	108,932,804	6,886,752	8,633,337	11,588,220	18,104,061	14,323,060	18,158,276	10,611,556	7,917,065	12,710,477
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	127,969	74,644	23,304	15,169	9,501	2,935	1,700	499	167	50
Employment, March	1,566,104	110,942	154,199	203,845	285,486	200,360	254,358	172,011	109,973	74,930
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	765,649	494,254	127,017	75,983	47,230	13,591	6,040	1,176	293	65
Employment, March	6,481,334	714,992	832,978	1,020,982	1,410,131	925,178	890,282	390,630	197,146	99,015
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	398,837	148,682	67,510	60,267	58,942	28,633	22,490	7,636	3,198	1,479
Employment, March	16,806,452	255,376	453,750	830,685	1,836,858	2,009,224	3,456,620	2,622,512	2,166,352	3,175,075
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,840,104	969,760	376,578	244,890	153,450	53,110	32,898	6,970	1,813	635
Employment, March	25,518,430	1,629,626	2,507,906	3,278,074	4,630,611	3,670,363	4,888,033	2,343,794	1,191,894	1,378,129
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	150,855	84,672	20,636	17,119	14,772	6,698	4,475	1,476	674	333
Employment, March	3,692,948	113,812	137,426	234,492	457,236	465,567	685,746	507,063	462,533	629,073
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	716,808	458,390	128,266	71,615	37,529	11,731	6,084	1,808	897	488
Employment, March	7,623,126	750,421	843,311	952,198	1,121,825	801,994	917,250	621,240	609,199	1,005,688
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,238,267	825,617	173,773	107,694	73,807	29,139	19,405	5,654	2,177	1,001
Employment, March	16,441,289	1,170,098	1,140,772	1,451,932	2,245,729	2,022,745	2,951,873	1,933,668	1,480,878	2,043,594
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	679,762	321,428	155,333	96,121	61,097	22,789	15,989	3,721	1,690	1,594
Employment, March	14,712,829	603,470	1,027,913	1,291,605	1,836,799	1,589,809	2,383,443	1,274,120	1,178,727	3,526,943
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	627,875	249,542	104,548	110,374	117,264	33,939	9,463	1,725	667	353
Employment, March	11,590,048	390,258	705,222	1,542,760	3,560,715	2,263,935	1,344,217	586,269	453,703	742,969
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	954,627	750,261	115,619	55,756	24,254	5,498	2,630	484	102	23
Employment, March	4,187,740	977,871	752,689	734,980	703,687	372,499	384,044	160,249	66,660	35,061

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2001.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

19. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wages per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1992	6,532,608	107,413,728	$2,781,676,477	$25,897	$498
1993	6,679,934	109,422,571	2,884,472,282	26,361	507
1994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
1995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	3,414,514,808	28,946	557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
	UI covered				
1992	6,485,473	104,288,324	$2,672,081,827	$25,622	$493
1993	6,632,221	106,351,431	2,771,023,411	26,055	501
1994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
1995	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	3,298,045,286	28,658	551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
	Private industry covered				
1992	6,308,719	89,349,803	$2,282,598,431	$25,547	$491
1993	6,454,381	91,202,971	2,365,301,493	25,934	499
1994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
1995	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	2,837,334,217	28,582	550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
	State government covered				
1992	58,801	4,044,914	$112,405,340	$27,789	$534
1993	59,185	4,088,075	117,095,062	28,643	551
1994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
1995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
1996	62,146	4,191,726	131,605,800	31,397	604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
	Local government covered				
1992	117,923	10,892,697	$277,045,557	$25,434	$489
1993	118,626	11,059,500	288,594,697	26,095	502
1994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
1995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
1996	128,640	11,621,074	329,105,269	28,320	545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
	Federal Government covered (UCFE)				
1992	47,136	3,125,404	$109,594,650	$35,066	$674
1993	47,714	3,071,140	113,448,871	36,940	710
1994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	731
1995	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	741
1996	51,524	2,881,887	116,469,523	40,414	777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

20. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE, by State

State	Average establishments		Average annual employment		Total annual wages (in thousands)		Average weekly wage	
	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change
Total United States	7,984,529	154,540	129,635,800	-185,779	$4,695,225,123	$109,884,920	$697	$18
Alabama	112,356	30	1,854,462	-23,500	55,822,097	1,284,088	579	21
Alaska	19,287	467	283,033	7,479	10,237,292	553,237	696	20
Arizona	118,706	3,546	2,243,652	22,942	74,963,072	2,546,248	643	16
Arkansas	72,814	587	1,127,151	-3,731	30,725,592	963,862	524	18
California	1,065,699	74,645	14,981,757	138,284	619,146,651	7,497,476	795	3
Colorado	153,824	5,347	2,201,379	14,728	83,547,602	2,274,669	730	15
Connecticut	108,201	414	1,665,607	-9,121	78,272,099	2,095,243	904	29
Delaware	25,253	505	406,736	482	15,629,636	787,067	739	36
District of Columbia	28,414	9	635,749	-1,535	35,543,559	1,790,086	1,075	56
Florida	454,077	9,367	7,153,589	92,606	225,713,701	9,933,356	607	19
Georgia	230,232	5,219	3,871,763	-10,941	136,039,438	3,195,926	676	18
Hawaii	35,439	1,412	557,146	3,961	17,412,210	469,266	601	12
Idaho	46,480	1,084	571,314	8,137	15,864,510	263,832	534	1
Illinois	319,588	-2,723	5,886,248	-54,259	230,054,835	4,050,811	752	20
Indiana	151,376	-1,328	2,871,236	-63,392	91,246,189	183,520	611	14
Iowa	91,006	-5,825	1,429,543	-13,432	41,223,534	919,492	555	18
Kansas	80,521	52	1,319,667	5,984	39,792,114	1,221,387	580	15
Kentucky	108,025	302	1,736,575	-26,160	52,133,417	1,367,028	577	23
Louisiana	115,807	-2,386	1,869,966	827	54,473,146	2,345,871	560	24
Maine	46,206	1,344	593,166	2,472	17,092,043	750,886	554	22
Maryland	147,158	622	2,421,899	16,392	92,644,873	5,096,016	736	36
Massachusetts	191,824	6,848	3,276,224	21,104	147,348,234	3,574,494	865	16
Michigan	259,556	5,809	4,476,659	-107,880	167,385,129	-2,295,158	719	7
Minnesota	156,031	487	2,609,669	1,325	95,479,188	3,107,396	704	23
Mississippi	63,207	-748	1,111,255	-25,520	28,806,869	151,385	499	14
Missouri	163,121	138	2,652,876	-23,960	86,009,694	2,000,438	623	19
Montana	40,477	2,136	383,905	4,862	9,672,371	472,112	485	18
Nebraska	52,653	836	883,920	1,516	25,083,293	646,745	546	13
Nevada	49,635	1,770	1,043,748	25,919	34,569,506	1,717,063	637	16
New Hampshire	46,070	171	610,192	3,685	21,650,267	582,754	682	14
New Jersey	256,536	-13,793	3,876,194	-1,221	171,793,642	2,443,618	852	12
New Mexico	48,439	522	729,422	12,293	20,935,825	1,216,191	552	23
New York	538,898	9,822	8,423,312	-47,446	393,598,666	9,383,346	899	27
North Carolina	224,426	2,208	3,805,498	-57,272	121,866,007	1,858,872	616	19
North Dakota	23,326	38	311,632	2,412	8,011,085	378,510	494	19
Ohio	285,567	4,705	5,434,769	-77,865	180,885,154	1,681,299	640	15
Oklahoma	90,603	1,574	1,463,622	11,771	41,004,250	1,821,743	539	20
Oregon	111,073	2,150	1,596,753	-11,175	53,018,365	317,098	639	9
Pennsylvania	331,405	16,187	5,552,366	-5,535	194,211,696	5,158,632	673	19
Rhode Island	33,636	311	468,952	1,351	15,758,369	507,610	646	19
South Carolina	114,979	5,613	1,786,899	-33,210	52,275,679	986,967	563	21
South Dakota	27,365	221	364,715	598	9,337,014	306,302	492	15
Tennessee	125,165	140	2,625,746	-41,005	82,762,402	1,275,641	606	18
Texas	494,088	4,509	9,350,770	62,437	337,047,962	12,484,223	693	21
Utah	68,607	2,470	1,050,674	6,551	31,600,715	1,082,204	578	16
Vermont	24,156	287	298,020	1,558	9,011,468	439,492	581	25
Virginia	195,639	3,048	3,436,172	8,411	126,222,350	5,662,779	706	30
Washington	221,450	1,775	2,689,507	-14,921	100,746,663	413,740	720	7
West Virginia	46,620	-186	685,754	-845	19,187,832	726,836	538	21
Wisconsin	148,227	2,374	2,717,660	-18,388	85,713,725	1,733,629	607	17
Wyoming	21,288	429	237,278	6,446	6,654,092	459,596	539	23
Puerto Rico	51,733	-633	1,007,919	-18,234	19,884,381	578,173	379	17
Virgin Islands	3,236	-17	44,330	1,981	1,294,885	120,936	562	29

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

21. Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
United States[4]	129,635,800	-.1	–	36,219	2.5
Jefferson, AL	380,680	-1.0	197	35,453	4.2
Madison, AL	156,169	1.3	54	37,089	3.5
Mobile, AL	167,000	-1.5	212	29,502	3.1
Montgomery, AL	129,878	-.9	192	29,979	3.8
Anchorage, AK	133,842	3.1	16	37,998	3.7
Maricopa, AZ	1,561,773	1.2	61	35,689	1.6
Pima, AZ	326,917	-.6	170	30,690	5.1
Pulaski, AR	240,754	-.7	175	32,261	4.7
Alameda, CA	697,181	-.1	135	46,489	3.1
Contra Costa, CA	337,444	.7	80	44,744	5.7
Fresno, CA	322,084	-.1	136	27,878	6.5
Kern, CA	242,232	1.5	49	30,106	5.3
Los Angeles, CA	4,103,370	.6	87	40,891	3.1
Marin, CA	111,939	1.3	55	43,547	2.2
Monterey, CA	166,186	.8	75	31,735	5.9
Orange, CA	1,411,944	1.6	46	40,252	2.6
Placer, CA	116,185	6.1	1	34,773	4.1
Riverside, CA	491,535	4.2	8	29,971	2.8
Sacramento, CA	588,426	3.0	18	39,173	3.8
San Bernardino, CA	545,113	2.8	21	30,995	3.6
San Diego, CA	1,218,982	2.0	37	38,418	2.3
San Francisco, CA	586,085	-3.3	246	61,068	6.1
San Joaquin, CA	204,504	1.9	39	30,818	5.3
San Mateo, CA	369,868	.1	120	62,288	-7.2
Santa Barbara, CA	177,234	.8	76	33,626	3.2
Santa Clara, CA	1,002,637	-2.3	233	65,931	-13.5
Santa Cruz, CA	102,669	.9	64	35,022	-2.2
Solano, CA	121,402	3.0	19	33,496	5.7
Sonoma, CA	194,922	2.1	32	36,145	1.1
Stanislaus, CA	164,473	2.2	30	29,591	4.9
Tulare, CA	132,878	.0	130	24,732	4.2
Ventura, CA	293,208	1.5	50	37,783	1.9
Adams, CO	146,043	.6	88	34,753	4.0
Arapahoe, CO	285,963	-.2	144	44,999	-2.7
Boulder, CO	184,755	3.2	13	44,310	-2.8
Denver, CO	461,996	-.6	171	46,134	4.0
El Paso, CO	240,100	.9	65	34,391	4.1
Jefferson, CO	210,375	.1	121	37,819	4.5
Larimer, CO	121,880	2.3	29	33,248	2.6
Fairfield, CT	421,211	-1.0	198	63,163	3.3
Hartford, CT	497,280	-.5	163	45,050	3.2
New Haven, CT	363,265	-1.1	201	39,483	2.9
New London, CT	124,684	1.6	47	38,505	4.8
New Castle, DE	282,318	.2	112	42,849	5.8
Washington, DC	635,734	-.2	145	55,909	5.6
Alachua, FL	119,148	.7	81	26,917	2.9
Brevard, FL	184,725	1.7	43	32,798	2.2
Broward, FL	663,954	2.1	33	33,966	2.2
Collier, FL	110,230	5.9	2	30,839	2.9
Duval, FL	436,663	1.8	41	33,721	2.9
Escambia, FL	121,285	.8	77	28,610	7.1
Hillsborough, FL	595,768	1.8	42	32,874	3.7
Lee, FL	171,902	4.5	5	29,432	4.6
Leon, FL	142,981	.9	66	30,287	3.5
Manatee, FL	118,788	5.2	4	26,629	4.4
Miami-Dade, FL	993,834	1.6	48	34,524	3.6
Orange, FL	602,668	.2	113	32,218	3.5
Palm Beach, FL	499,688	3.9	9	35,957	2.1
Pinellas, FL	448,788	3.3	12	31,742	1.5
Polk, FL	184,471	.1	122	28,890	3.6
Sarasota, FL	147,206	4.5	6	29,030	1.9
Seminole, FL	145,147	2.2	31	31,951	3.6
Volusia, FL	142,478	-.2	146	26,064	3.9
Chatham, GA	122,608	-.2	147	30,549	3.0
Clayton, GA	114,982	-.3	151	38,301	4.2
Cobb, GA	301,520	-.1	137	40,174	3.6
Dekalb, GA	305,903	-.7	176	39,648	2.7
Fulton, GA	754,870	.1	123	47,761	1.5
Gwinnett, GA	289,538	2.9	20	39,405	.9
Richmond, GA	104,694	-.9	193	29,431	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Honolulu, HI	409,669	.4	99	32,531	2.1
Ada, ID	182,309	2.7	23	33,081	-4.0
Cook, IL	2,630,768	-1.5	213	44,108	2.8
Du Page, IL	580,938	-.2	148	43,470	2.1
Kane, IL	194,374	-.1	138	33,362	3.7
Lake, IL	316,150	-.3	152	43,970	3.2
Peoria, IL	102,764	-1.8	223	33,288	6.1
Sangamon, IL	145,195	.2	114	36,259	4.3
Will, IL	145,570	.1	124	34,280	6.1
Winnebago, IL	139,815	-2.9	241	31,951	1.4
Allen, IN	183,329	-2.3	234	32,830	1.7
Elkhart, IN	113,524	-6.8	249	30,797	1.5
Lake, IN	194,624	-1.9	226	32,017	1.4
Marion, IN	591,406	-1.3	210	37,885	3.8
St. Joseph, IN	124,967	-3.1	244	30,769	3.7
Vanderburgh, IN	109,418	.1	125	30,494	3.1
Linn, IA	119,914	-1.7	219	34,649	1.6
Polk, IA	263,469	-.2	149	34,944	3.8
Johnson, KS	292,984	2.4	27	37,204	-.1
Sedgwick, KS	249,863	.1	126	33,937	3.8
Shawnee, KS	100,462	.3	105	30,513	3.9
Fayette, KY	167,714	-2.4	237	32,237	5.0
Jefferson, KY	431,347	-1.7	220	34,688	4.1
Caddo, LA	120,877	1.3	56	29,354	2.0
East Baton Rouge, LA	243,392	-1.1	202	30,397	3.9
Jefferson, LA	213,911	-.4	160	29,326	4.6
Lafayette, LA	119,294	4.5	7	32,364	8.2
Orleans, LA	263,427	.1	127	32,880	3.7
Cumberland, ME	168,147	1.3	57	32,327	5.1
Anne Arundel, MD	200,174	2.8	22	37,190	4.9
Baltimore, MD	360,128	.2	115	36,240	6.2
Howard, MD	132,935	1.3	58	40,191	6.1
Montgomery, MD	449,881	.9	67	45,893	5.0
Prince Georges, MD	304,022	.5	94	38,986	5.2
Baltimore City, MD	381,155	.4	100	40,508	5.0
Bristol, MA	218,818	-1.1	203	32,012	4.1
Essex, MA	306,111	.2	116	39,242	.5
Hampden, MA	204,824	.9	68	33,357	3.6
Middlesex, MA	850,295	1.4	52	51,734	.0
Norfolk, MA	327,067	.7	82	44,173	2.2
Plymouth, MA	166,471	.8	78	34,929	3.4
Suffolk, MA	602,983	.1	128	58,906	4.0
Worcester, MA	321,044	.3	106	37,299	-.9
Genesee, MI	160,442	-3.0	242	35,995	-.9
Ingham, MI	174,290	-.3	153	35,753	2.3
Kalamazoo, MI	116,728	-1.7	221	33,908	3.8
Kent, MI	339,510	-1.8	224	34,570	1.7
Macomb, MI	326,600	-3.2	245	40,481	-1.0
Oakland, MI	755,451	-1.4	211	45,038	1.2
Ottawa, MI	115,880	-2.5	239	32,246	.9
Washtenaw, MI	195,562	.2	117	40,249	.2
Wayne, MI	848,463	-2.4	238	42,968	1.2
Anoka, MN	109,521	-.3	154	34,585	1.9
Dakota, MN	155,662	1.3	59	35,683	3.8
Hennepin, MN	863,674	-.8	186	45,495	3.8
Ramsey, MN	333,380	.0	131	40,400	3.4
Hinds, MS	134,285	-.9	194	31,138	1.8
Greene, MO	140,739	-.9	195	28,065	4.1
Jackson, MO	384,942	-2.3	235	37,405	3.7
St. Louis, MO	641,151	-.8	187	38,929	2.1
St. Louis City, MO	245,192	-2.2	231	40,834	5.8
Douglas, NE	325,629	-.7	177	32,866	1.6
Lancaster, NE	148,200	.9	69	29,352	2.9
Clark, NV	720,184	3.2	14	32,648	1.6
Washoe, NV	193,571	2.4	28	34,231	4.5
Hillsborough, NH	192,712	.0	132	39,320	.3
Rockingham, NH	130,917	.7	83	36,642	2.3
Atlantic, NJ	141,240	.9	70	32,555	4.8
Bergen, NJ	453,626	1.5	51	46,828	1.1
Burlington, NJ	187,398	3.6	11	38,776	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Camden, NJ	199,869	.5	95	36,530	4.0
Essex, NJ	361,569	-.5	164	46,526	4.2
Hudson, NJ	237,253	.0	133	47,638	.4
Mercer, NJ	215,524	2.6	25	46,831	4.9
Middlesex, NJ	399,332	1.3	60	47,726	2.7
Monmouth, NJ	240,757	3.2	15	40,399	1.8
Morris, NJ	277,653	.4	101	53,829	-11.0
Ocean, NJ	133,657	3.7	10	31,034	1.9
Passaic, NJ	175,108	-1.1	204	39,192	3.8
Somerset, NJ	176,713	1.7	44	55,769	1.8
Union, NJ	236,609	-.1	139	46,204	2.0
Bernalillo, NM	309,166	.7	84	31,663	4.9
Albany, NY	229,957	-.5	165	37,848	5.7
Bronx, NY	214,227	.4	102	34,248	4.3
Dutchess, NY	112,912	2.5	26	38,748	7.4
Erie, NY	454,839	-1.1	205	32,103	1.9
Kings, NY	439,343	-.1	140	31,952	3.9
Monroe, NY	393,783	-.7	178	36,597	3.3
Nassau, NY	593,368	-.8	188	40,599	1.4
New York, NY	2,342,338	-1.5	214	74,883	3.2
Oneida, NY	108,686	-1.8	225	28,381	4.0
Onondaga, NY	249,754	-1.1	206	33,469	3.0
Orange, NY	120,903	.7	85	30,218	2.9
Queens, NY	478,661	-.7	179	36,963	5.7
Rockland, NY	107,348	.4	103	38,720	3.9
Suffolk, NY	581,938	.1	129	38,706	2.2
Westchester, NY	404,974	-.4	161	48,716	3.5
Buncombe, NC	105,378	-.3	155	28,701	3.8
Cumberland, NC	106,381	-2.8	240	26,981	3.3
Durham, NC	169,609	.3	107	48,076	-2.6
Forsyth, NC	180,155	-.7	180	34,693	2.0
Guilford, NC	274,077	-2.0	229	33,217	3.1
Mecklenburg, NC	514,036	.3	108	41,775	3.1
Wake, NC	385,777	.9	71	36,996	4.6
Butler, OH	126,863	-.5	166	32,325	2.6
Cuyahoga, OH	796,353	-1.6	217	37,533	2.8
Franklin, OH	702,628	.2	118	36,090	3.2
Hamilton, OH	559,852	-1.1	207	38,339	2.0
Lorain, OH	103,115	-3.5	247	32,194	.6
Lucas, OH	234,678	-1.7	222	33,088	2.6
Mahoning, OH	108,769	-3.7	248	26,860	3.5
Montgomery, OH	298,982	-1.5	215	34,783	.7
Stark, OH	173,888	-1.6	218	29,197	2.4
Summit, OH	261,098	-2.1	230	33,416	2.1
Oklahoma, OK	415,507	.4	104	30,161	3.2
Tulsa, OK	342,502	.6	89	32,771	5.2
Clackamas, OR	133,997	-.2	150	33,699	3.7
Lane, OR	137,574	-1.9	227	28,983	4.0
Marion, OR	126,999	-.6	172	28,785	2.4
Multnomah, OR	444,393	-1.1	208	37,668	2.4
Washington, OR	228,453	1.4	53	42,222	-5.0
Allegheny, PA	711,532	.3	109	38,086	3.7
Berks, PA	165,263	-.7	181	32,807	2.5
Bucks, PA	246,491	.6	90	35,239	3.5
Chester, PA	217,148	.6	91	44,216	1.0
Cumberland, PA	122,649	-.6	173	33,996	3.6
Dauphin, PA	173,292	.3	110	34,855	3.5
Delaware, PA	214,106	1.0	63	38,494	4.5
Erie, PA	128,893	-2.3	236	29,293	3.3
Lancaster, PA	218,415	-.3	156	31,493	2.2
Lehigh, PA	172,860	.2	119	35,564	.8
Luzerne, PA	141,944	-.8	189	28,924	3.8
Montgomery, PA	485,822	.5	96	44,366	1.3
Philadelphia, PA	658,827	-.7	182	40,813	2.8
Westmoreland, PA	134,128	-.4	162	28,827	3.0
York, PA	165,879	-1.0	199	31,936	3.3
Providence, RI	288,650	-.7	183	34,566	3.5
Charleston, SC	180,711	-1.0	200	29,013	4.8
Greenville, SC	226,362	-3.0	243	32,622	4.3
Richland, SC	205,841	-.5	167	30,591	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Spartanburg, SC	117,262	-2.2	232	31,856	4.1
Minnehaha, SD	106,717	1.1	62	29,205	3.5
Davidson, TN	434,006	-.1	141	35,509	1.9
Hamilton, TN	187,724	-.3	157	31,240	2.2
Knox, TN	203,470	.6	92	30,765	2.2
Shelby, TN	496,647	-.5	168	35,791	4.2
Bexar, TX	655,195	.9	72	31,032	3.7
Cameron, TX	111,374	2.1	34	22,142	2.7
Collin, TX	181,007	5.7	3	41,338	2.0
Dallas, TX	1,550,835	-.6	174	44,909	1.2
Denton, TX	122,552	.9	73	30,788	5.1
El Paso, TX	248,407	-1.2	209	25,847	3.1
Harris, TX	1,864,100	1.7	45	43,751	4.5
Hidalgo, TX	168,610	3.1	17	22,313	2.8
Jefferson, TX	118,764	-1.9	228	32,570	4.1
Lubbock, TX	118,042	2.1	35	26,577	1.1
Nueces, TX	143,470	.7	86	29,406	4.3
Tarrant, TX	709,162	.5	97	37,287	5.2
Travis, TX	534,861	-.7	184	41,698	.9
Salt Lake, UT	530,497	-.1	142	33,210	3.2
Utah, UT	143,423	.5	98	28,266	1.3
Arlington, VA	159,170	.3	111	55,390	4.8
Chesterfield, VA	107,721	-.1	143	32,957	3.4
Fairfax, VA	542,984	2.7	24	52,641	2.1
Henrico, VA	169,827	2.0	38	37,869	4.8
Norfolk, VA	146,414	.8	79	33,504	4.1
Richmond, VA	164,906	-.7	185	40,173	4.0
Virginia Beach, VA	166,007	.9	74	26,750	5.3
Clark, WA	114,716	2.1	36	33,125	3.0
King, WA	1,146,191	-.9	196	47,186	-.6
Pierce, WA	238,600	-1.5	216	31,261	4.7
Snohomish, WA	209,657	-.3	158	36,388	3.6
Spokane, WA	190,057	.0	134	29,310	-1.5
Kanawha, WV	111,552	-.8	190	31,601	4.8
Brown, WI	141,950	-.3	159	32,631	3.5
Dane, WI	279,208	1.9	40	34,097	3.9
Milwaukee, WI	522,022	-.8	191	35,736	2.9
Waukesha, WI	224,721	.6	93	37,092	3.7
San Juan, PR	324,791	-.5	169	22,179	4.1

[1] Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[2] Percent changes were computed from annual employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[3] Rankings for percent change in employment are based on the 249 counties that are comparable over the year.

[4] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico.

Note: Data pertain to workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. The 248 U.S. counties comprise 66.2 percent of the total covered workers in the United States.

22. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Civilian noninstitutional population	192,805	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	209,699	211,864
Civilian labor force	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	140,863	141,815
Labor force participation rate	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.2	66.9
Employed	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	135,208	135,073
Employment-population ratio	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.5	63.8
Agriculture	3,247	3,115	3,409	3,440	3,443	3,399	3,378	3,281	3,305	3,144
Nonagricultural industries	115,245	117,144	119,651	121,460	123,264	126,159	128,085	130,207	131,903	131,929
Unemployed	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,655	6,742
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Not in the labor force	64,700	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,837	67,547	68,385	68,836	70,050

23. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total employment	108,601	110,713	114,163	117,191	119,608	122,690	125,865	128,916	131,720	131,922
Private sector	89,956	91,872	95,036	97,885	100,189	103,133	106,042	108,709	111,018	110,989
Goods-producing	23,231	23,352	23,908	24,265	24,493	24,962	25,414	25,507	25,669	24,944
Mining	635	610	601	581	580	596	590	539	543	565
Construction	4,492	4,668	4,986	5,160	5,418	5,691	6,020	6,415	6,653	6,685
Manufacturing	18,104	18,075	18,321	18,524	18,495	18,675	18,805	18,552	18,473	17,695
Service-producing	85,370	87,361	90,256	92,925	95,115	97,727	100,451	103,409	106,051	106,978
Transportation and public utilities	5,718	5,811	5,984	6,132	6,253	6,408	6,611	6,834	7,031	7,065
Wholesale trade	5,997	5,981	6,162	6,378	6,482	6,648	6,800	6,911	6,947	6,776
Retail trade	19,356	19,773	20,507	21,187	21,597	21,966	22,295	22,848	23,337	23,522
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,602	6,757	6,896	6,806	6,911	7,109	7,389	7,555	7,578	7,712
Services	29,052	30,197	31,579	33,117	34,454	36,040	37,533	39,055	40,457	40,970
Government	18,645	18,841	19,128	19,305	19,419	19,557	19,823	20,206	20,702	20,933
Federal	2,969	2,915	2,870	2,822	2,757	2,699	2,686	2,669	2,777	2,616
State	4,408	4,488	4,576	4,635	4,606	4,582	4,612	4,709	4,786	4,885
Local	11,267	11,438	11,682	11,849	12,056	12,276	12,525	12,829	13,139	13,432

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

24. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Private sector:										
Average weekly hours	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.57	10.83	11.12	11.43	11.82	12.28	12.78	13.24	13.76	14.32
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	363.61	373.64	385.86	394.34	406.61	424.89	442.19	456.78	474.72	489.74
Mining:										
Average weekly hours	43.9	44.3	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.4	43.9	43.2	43.1	43.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.54	14.60	14.88	15.30	15.62	16.15	16.91	17.05	17.22	17.56
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	638.31	646.78	666.62	683.91	707.59	733.21	742.35	736.56	742.18	763.86
Construction:										
Average weekly hours	38.0	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.15	14.38	14.73	15.09	15.47	16.04	16.61	17.19	17.88	18.34
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	537.70	553.63	573.00	587.00	603.33	625.56	646.13	672.13	702.68	720.76
Manufacturing:										
Average weekly hours	41.0	41.4	42.0	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	40.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.46	11.74	12.07	12.37	12.77	13.17	13.49	13.90	14.37	14.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	469.86	486.04	506.94	514.59	531.23	553.14	562.53	579.63	597.79	603.58
Transportation and public utilities:										
Average weekly hours	38.3	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.5	38.7	38.4	38.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.43	13.55	13.78	14.13	14.45	14.92	15.31	15.69	16.21	16.79
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	514.37	532.52	547.07	556.72	572.22	592.32	604.75	607.20	622.46	641.38
Wholesale trade:										
Average weekly hours	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.39	11.74	12.06	12.43	12.87	13.45	14.07	14.59	15.22	15.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	435.10	448.47	463.10	476.07	492.92	516.48	538.88	558.80	585.97	605.85
Retail trade:										
Average weekly hours	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.0	28.9	28.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	7.12	7.29	7.49	7.69	7.99	8.33	8.74	9.09	9.46	9.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	205.06	209.95	216.46	221.47	230.11	240.74	253.46	263.61	273.39	282.82
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Average weekly hours	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.82	11.35	11.83	12.32	12.80	13.34	14.07	14.62	15.14	15.80
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	387.36	406.33	423.51	442.29	459.52	481.57	512.15	529.24	551.10	570.38
Services:										
Average weekly hours	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.54	10.78	11.04	11.39	11.79	12.28	12.84	13.37	13.93	14.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	342.55	350.35	358.80	369.04	382.00	400.33	418.58	435.86	455.51	479.71

25. Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000					2002			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
									Sept. 2002	
Civilian workers[2]	149.5	150.6	152.5	155.6	156.8	158.4	159.9	161.3	0.9	3.7
Workers, by occupational group:										
White-collar workers	151.5	152.5	154.4	157.7	158.9	160.5	162.1	163.5	.9	3.7
Professional specialty and technical	150.0	151.3	153.2	156.7	157.5	158.5	159.3	161.4	1.3	3.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	153.7	154.6	156.6	159.6	161.2	163.7	165.6	166.3	.4	4.2
Administrative support, including clerical	151.8	152.8	155.3	158.8	160.0	162.0	163.3	164.9	1.0	3.8
Blue-collar workers	145.6	146.5	148.2	151.1	152.0	153.7	155.1	156.4	.8	3.5
Service occupations	148.5	150.0	152.0	155.0	156.9	158.4	159.4	161.3	1.2	4.1
Workers, by industry division:										
Goods-producing	148.0	148.8	150.7	153.2	154.4	156.3	157.7	158.7	..6	3.6
Manufacturing	148.7	149.3	151.3	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	.6	3.8
Service-producing	150.1	151.1	153.0	156.4	157.6	159.1	160.7	162.2	.9	3.7
Services	151.2	152.4	154.3	158.1	159.0	160.2	161.1	163.2	1.3	3.2
Health services	149.0	150.7	152.5	156.7	158.3	160.5	161.8	163.1	.8	4.1
Hospitals	149.5	151.3	153.2	158.2	160.0	162.3	163.8	165.7	1.2	4.7
Educational services	149.7	150.6	151.7	156.1	156.6	157.1	157.4	161.6	2.7	3.5
Public administration[3]	146.9	148.3	150.6	153.8	155.2	156.5	157.5	160.2	1.7	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	149.6	150.7	152.6	156.0	157.2	158.7	160.2	161.7	.9	3.7
Private industry workers	149.9	150.9	153.0	155.9	157.2	158.9	160.7	161.6	.6	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	149.8	150.9	153.0	156.0	157.2	159.0	160.5	161.6	.7	3.6
Workers, by occupational group:										
White-collar workers	152.6	153.6	155.7	158.7	160.1	161.9	163.8	164.6	.5	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	152.9	154.1	156.5	159.6	160.9	162.8	164.3	165.3	.6	3.6
Professional specialty and technical occupations	152.2	153.7	156.3	159.2	160.3	161.5	162.5	153.6	.7	2.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	154.4	155.3	157.3	160.2	161.8	164.4	166.6	167.0	.2	4.2
Sales occupations	151.2	151.4	152.3	155.0	156.7	157.7	161.6	161.6	.0	4.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	152.3	153.4	156.1	159.5	160.8	162.8	164.2	165.6	.9	3.8
Blue-collar workers	145.5	146.4	148.2	151.0	151.9	153.6	155.1	156.3	.8	3.5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	145.8	146.7	148.7	151.8	152.5	153.7	155.7	156.9	.8	3.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	146.0	146.8	148.3	150.4	151.5	153.6	154.7	155.4	.5	3.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	139.9	141.1	142.6	145.6	146.3	148.7	149.6	151.0	.9	3.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	149.4	150.4	152.2	154.9	156.5	158.7	159.9	161.4	.9	4.2
Service occupations	146.6	148.1	150.0	152.6	154.8	156.4	157.4	159.0	1.0	4.2
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4]	148.4	149.5	151.4	154.3	155.5	157.1	158.7	159.7	.6	3.5
Workers, by industry division:										
Goods-producing	147.9	148.8	150.7	153.1	154.4	156.2	157.6	158.6	.6	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	147.2	148.2	150.1	152.5	153.7	155.5	156.9	157.9	.6	3.5
White-collar occupations	151.3	151.9	154.5	156.8	158.1	160.1	161.9	162.9	.6	3.9
Excluding sales occupations	149.6	150.5	153.0	155.3	156.5	158.4	160.2	161.1	.6	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	145.8	146.8	148.2	150.8	151.9	153.6	154.8	155.9	.7	3.4
Construction	145.1	146.7	148.2	151.7	153.0	154.1	155.2	156.3	.7	3.0
Manufacturing	148.7	149.3	151.3	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	.6	3.8
White-collar occupations	151.4	151.5	154.2	156.0	156.9	159.1	161.1	162.2	.7	4.0
Excluding sales occupations	149.3	149.7	152.2	153.8	154.7	156.7	158.6	159.6	.6	3.8
Blue-collar occupations	146.7	147.8	149.1	151.3	152.7	154.6	155.8	156.7	.6	3.6
Durables	149.4	150.1	151.8	154.0	155.3	156.9	158.3	158.9	.4	3.2
Nondurables	147.5	147.7	150.4	152.0	153.2	156.0	157.5	159.2	1.1	4.7
Service-producing	150.6	151.7	153.8	156.9	158.2	159.9	161.8	162.7	.6	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	151.1	152.2	154.6	157.8	159.0	160.9	162.4	163.5	.7	3.6
White-collar occupations	152.6	153.7	155.8	159.0	160.3	162.1	164.0	164.7	.4	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	153.9	155.1	157.5	160.9	162.2	164.1	165.6	166.5	.5	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	144.5	145.3	147.7	150.9	151.4	153.2	155.2	156.6	.9	3.8
Service occupations	146.3	147.9	149.6	152.2	154.2	155.9	157.0	158.5	1.0	4.1
Transportation and public utilities	147.4	148.3	150.5	153.5	155.5	157.3	158.9	160.8	1.2	4.8
Transportation	142.8	143.9	145.4	148.2	151.1	152.5	153.9	155.4	1.0	4.9
Public utilities	153.5	154.1	157.3	160.7	161.5	163.9	165.5	168.2	1.6	4.7
Communications	153.9	154.7	158.3	162.8	163.4	166.0	166.1	169.0	1.7	3.8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	152.9	153.4	156.0	158.1	159.1	161.3	164.8	167.2	1.5	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	148.3	149.4	151.0	153.7	155.5	156.5	159.5	159.6	.1	3.8
Excluding sales occupations	149.6	150.6	152.6	155.4	157.1	157.5	160.0	160.3	.2	3.2
Wholesale trade	152.1	154.4	155.1	158.6	159.5	161.9	166.3	165.9	–.2	4.6
Excluding sales occupations	152.7	154.9	156.9	160.0	160.6	162.3	164.4	166.1	1.0	3.8
Retail trade	146.2	146.6	148.7	150.9	153.2	153.5	155.6	156.0	.3	3.4
General merchandise stores	142.2	144.4	147.3	149.7	150.9	152.4	154.2	156.1	1.2	4.3
Food stores	143.4	144.5	146.1	149.7	151.7	152.9	154.5	156.3	1.2	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

25. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000		2001				2002			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2002	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	155.2	155.7	157.9	159.5	160.9	161.3	165.2	167.3	168.0	0.4	4.4
Excluding sales occupations	157.4	158.4	161.2	163.1	164.7	165.0	169.8	171.3	172.1	.5	4.5
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	165.8	166.5	170.8	172.7	175.4	174.5	182.1	184.2	184.6	.2	5.2
Insurance	154.8	155.2	157.6	159.3	159.9	161.3	164.0	166.1	167.1	.6	4.5
Services	152.9	154.1	156.5	157.8	160.0	161.0	162.6	163.7	164.9	.7	3.1
Business services	157.5	158.4	160.5	163.0	165.2	166.2	166.3	166.6	167.2	.4	1.2
Health services	149.0	150.6	152.7	154.7	156.8	158.4	160.6	162.0	163.2	.7	4.1
Hospitals	149.2	151.1	153.5	155.9	158.4	160.3	162.8	164.5	166.2	1.0	4.9
Educational services	158.8	159.9	162.3	162.6	166.4	167.6	168.5	169.0	173.5	2.7	4.3
Colleges and universities	158.6	159.2	162.2	162.6	166.2	167.5	168.1	168.4	172.0	2.1	3.5
Nonmanufacturing	150.0	151.1	153.1	154.7	156.3	157.6	159.3	161.1	162.0	.6	3.6
White-collar workers	152.6	153.7	155.8	157.5	159.0	160.5	162.2	164.1	164.8	.4	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	153.8	155.1	157.5	159.1	160.9	162.3	164.2	165.7	166.6	.5	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	143.9	144.8	146.9	148.1	150.2	150.6	152.2	154.0	155.4	.9	3.5
Service occupations	146.3	147.8	149.5	150.7	152.1	154.1	155.9	156.9	158.4	1.0	4.1
State and local government workers	147.8	148.9	150.3	151.2	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	2.2	3.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	147.3	148.3	149.5	150.4	153.7	154.4	155.2	155.7	159.3	2.3	3.6
Professional specialty and technical	146.6	147.4	148.4	149.2	152.8	153.2	153.6	154.1	158.1	2.6	3.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	149.2	150.7	152.4	153.7	156.4	157.6	159.5	159.6	162.3	1.6	3.8
Administrative support, including clerical	148.3	149.4	150.7	151.6	154.2	155.6	156.9	158.0	161.0	1.9	4.4
Blue-collar workers	145.9	147.2	148.6	149.0	151.5	153.2	154.0	154.7	158.4	2.4	4.6
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	148.0	148.9	149.9	150.6	154.4	154.9	155.5	155.9	159.7	2.4	3.4
Services excluding schools[5]	147.6	148.8	150.1	151.9	154.5	156.1	157.9	158.7	161.0	1.4	4.2
Health services	150.0	151.6	152.1	154.4	157.1	158.5	160.4	161.4	163.5	1.3	4.1
Hospitals	150.7	152.0	152.2	154.7	157.4	159.1	160.7	161.8	164.1	1.4	4.3
Educational services	147.9	148.7	149.6	150.1	154.1	154.5	154.8	155.1	159.2	2.6	3.3
Schools	148.2	149.0	149.9	150.5	154.4	154.8	155.1	155.4	159.6	2.7	3.4
Elementary and secondary	147.3	148.1	148.5	149.0	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.7	2.7	3.2
Colleges and universities	150.5	151.7	153.7	154.3	153.8	159.6	160.0	160.4	164.7	2.7	3.6
Public administration[3]	146.9	148.3	150.6	151.9	151.9	155.2	156.5	157.9	160.2	1.7	4.2

[1] Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

[2] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[3] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[4] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[5] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

26. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000		2001				2002			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2002	
Civilian workers[1]	147.0	147.9	149.5	150.8	152.3	153.4	154.8	156.1	157.2	0.7	3.2
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	149.2	150.2	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.6	157.0	158.4	159.6	.8	3.3
Professional specialty and technical	148.3	149.6	151.1	152.-	154.2	155.1	155.6	156.2	158.0	1.2	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	151.6	152.4	154.0	155.8	156.7	158.1	160.7	162.6	163.5	.6	4.3
Administrative support, including clerical	148.5	149.6	151.6	152,7	154.6	155.7	157.3	158.4	159.6	.8	3.2
Blue-collar workers	142.0	142.9	144.7	146.0	147.6	148.5	149.7	151.0	151.9	.6	2.9
Service occupations	145.7	147.1	148.6	149.7	151.2	153.0	154.2	155.1	'56.2	.7	3.3
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	144.3	145.3	147.0	147,6	149.5	150.5	151.8	153.1	153.9	.5	2.9
Manufacturing	145.7	146.5	148.5	150.0	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.4	.6	3.1
Service-producing	148.0	148.9	150.5	151.7	153.4	154.5	155.9	157.2	156.4	.8	3.3
Services	149.9	151.0	152.6	153.6	156.2	157.1	158.1	158.8	160.7	1.2	2.9
Health services	146.7	148.3	149.8	151.8	153.7	155.5	157.3	158.5	159.6	.7	3.8
Hospitals	145.6	147.3	148.8	151.2	15.5	155.5	157.2	158.6	160.3	1.1	4.4
Educational services	148.9	149.6	150.5	151.0	154.6	155.1	155.3	155.6		2.4	3.0
Public administration[2]	144.6	146.1	147.6	148.7	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	.9	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	147.2	148.1	149.7	149.7	152.6	153.8	155.0	156.4	157.5	.7	3.2
Private industry workers	146.8	147.7	149.4	150.9	152.1	153.3	154.7	156.3	157.0	.4	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	146.5	147.6	149.5	150.8	152.2	153.3	154.9	156.1	157.0	.6	3.2
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	149.7	150.6	152.3	153.8	154.8	156.1	157.7	159.4	160.0	.4	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	149.9	151.1	153.0	154.4	155.7	156.9	158.6	160.0	169.8	.5	3.3
Professional specialty and technical occupations	148.6	150.2	152.1	153.2	154.8	155.9	156.7	157.4	158.2	.5	2.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	152.3	153.0	154.7	156.5	157.2	158.6	161.3	163.6	164.3	.4	4.5
Sales occupations	149.0	148.7	149.2	151.5	151.2	152.6	153.6	157.0	156.9	–.1	3.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	149.1	150.1	152.3	153.6	155.3	156.5	158.2	159.2	160.3	.7	3.2
Blue-collar workers	141.9	142.8	144.6	145.9	147.5	148.3	149.6	150.9	151.7	.5	2.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	142.0	142.8	144.6	145.7	147.7	148,4	149.2	151.0	151.8	.5	2.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	142.9	143.7	145.6	146.9	148.1	149.0	150.5	151.6	152.0	.3	2.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	136.5	137.6	139.5	140.7	142.1	142.8	144.8	145.2	146.3	.8	3.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	145.0	146.2	148.0	149.8	151.0	152.4	154.2	155.1	156.0	.6	3.3
Service occupations	143.5	144.9	146.4	147.5	148.7	150.6	152.0	152.8	153.9	.7	3.5
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3]	145.0	146.0	147.7	149.0	150.3	151.5	152.7	154.0	154.7	.5	2.9
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	144.3	145.2	147.0	148.6	149.5	150.5	151.7	153.1	153.9	.5	2.9
Excluding sales occupations	143.4	144.6	146.3	147.8	148.7	149.7	150.9	152.2	153.0	.5	2.9
White-collar occupations	147.9	148.7	150.5	152.3	152.6	153.6	155.0	156.6	157.9	.6	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	146.0	147.2	148.9	150.5	150.8	151.7	152.9	154.5	155.4	.6	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	142.0	143.1	144.7	146.1	147.4	148.4	149.6	150.7	151.5	.5	2.8
Construction	139.4	140.7	142.1	143.9	145.1	146.3	147.0	148.2	149.0	.5	2.7
Manufacturing	145.7	146.5	148.5	150.0	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.4	155.4	.6	3.1
White-collar occupations	148.7	149.2	151.1	152.7	152.8	153.3	154.9	156.6	157.7	.7	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	146.6	147.5	149.9	150.5	150.5	151.0	152.3	153.9	155.0	.7	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	143.4	144.6	146.4	147.8	149.1	150.3	151.7	152.8	153.5	.5	3.0
Durables	146.1	147.3	149.0	150.5	151.5	151.7	153.9	155.3	156.0	.5	3.0
Nondurables	145.0	145.4	147.5	149.0	149.3	153.9	151.9	153.1	154.4	.8	3.4
Service-producing	147.9	148.9	150.5	151.9	153.2	151.9	156.1	157.7	158.4	.4	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	148.3	149.4	151.3	152.6	154.2	156.1	157.2	158.5	159.3	.5	3.3
White-collar occupations	150.0	150.9	152.5	154.0	155.2	157.2	158.2	159.9	160.5	.4	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	151.2	152.3	154.3	155.6	157.2	158.2	160.4	161.6	162.5	.6	3.4
Blue-collar occupations	141.6	142.2	144.3	145.3	147.5	148.1	149.4	151.1	151.8	.5	2.9
Service occupations	143.5	144.8	146.1	147.2	148.4	149.4	151.6	152.4	153.5	.7	3.4
Transportation and public utilities	141.3	142.3	143.7	145.7	146.7	149.2	150.5	152.1	153.4	.9	4.6
Transportation	137.4	138.6	139.8	141.6	142.6	145.7	147.4	148.6	149.6	.7	4.9
Public utilities	146.4	147.1	148.7	151.0	152.0	153.6	154.3	156.4	158.2	1.2	4.1
Communications	146.7	147.4	149.2	151.8	153.3	155.2	155.3	157.1	159.6	1.6	4.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	145.9	146.6	148.1	149.9	150.4	151.7	153.0	155.5	156.5	.6	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	146.4	147.4	148.4	150.1	150.6	152.1	153.0	155.7	155.5	–.1	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	148.2	149.0	150.7	151.9	153.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade	149.6	151.6	151.6	154.5	154.1	154.8	157.2	161.3	160.4	–.6	4.1
Excluding sales occupations	151.3	153.2	154.9	156.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	161.2	162.6	.9	3.3
Retail trade	144.8	145.2	146.9	147.8	148.8	150.7	150.9	152.7	152.9	.1	2.8
General merchandise stores	139.7	142.2	143.8	145.5	145.7	146.5	147.9	148.9	150.1	.8	3.0
Food stores	140.2	141.6	143.3	144.5	145.7	146.7	148.0	148.9	150.1	.8	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000		2001				2002			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2002	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	151.7	151.7	153.9	154.6	155.8	156.0	160.3	162.0	162.4	0.2	4.2
Excluding sales occupations	153.3	154.1	156.6	157.6	159.1	159.1	164.5	165.7	166.1	.2	4.4
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	165.0	165.7	169.4	170.8	173.2	171.7	181.2	182.8	182.7	–.1	5.5
Insurance	150.7	150.8	152.4	153.3	153.6	155.0	157.1	158.6	159.6	.6	3.9
Services	150.6	151.8	153.8	155.0	157.1	158.2	159.5	160.3	161.5	.7	2.8
Business services	155.3	156.0	158.2	160.8	162.8	163.7	164.0	164.0	164.6	.4	1.1
Health services	146.6	148.1	149.8	151.8	153.6	155.4	157.3	158.4	159.9	.7	3.8
Hospitals	144.9	146.8	148.5	151.0	153.3	155.4	157.1	158.6	160.2	1.0	4.5
Educational services	153.4	154.3	155.4	156.1	159.6	160.5	161.2	161.2	165.2	2.5	3.5
Colleges and universities	152.5	152.9	154.1	155.0	158.4	159.6	159.9	159.9	163.1	2.0	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	146.9	147.9	149.5	150.9	152.2	153.5	155.0	156.5	157.2	.4	3.3
White-collar workers	149.6	150.6	152.3	153.8	155.0	156.4	158.0	159.6	160.2	.4	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	150.7	151.9	153.9	155.3	156.9	158.3	160.1	161.3	162.1	.5	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	140.3	140.9	142.8	143.9	145.8	146.4	147.5	149.0	149.8	.5	2.7
Service occupations	143.4	144.7	146.0	147.1	148.2	150.1	151.4	152.3	153.4	.7	3.5
State and local government workers	147.2	148.3	150.2	151.2	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	1.8	3.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	147.1	148.0	149.0	149.8	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.4	157.4	1.9	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	147.4	148.2	149.1	149.8	153.0	153.4	153.6	154.1	157.5	2.2	2.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	147.3	148.8	150.1	151.5	153.9	155.1	156.6	156.8	159.0	1.4	3.3
Administrative support, including clerical	145.0	146.2	147.0	147.6	149.8	150.9	151.9	152.8	155.1	1.5	3.5
Blue-collar workers	143.9	145.1	146.0	146.5	149.1	150.8	151.6	152.1	154.5	1.6	3.6
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	147.9	148.7	149.5	150.2	153.7	154.2	154.6	155.0	158.4	2.2	3.1
Services excluding schools[4]	146.7	147.9	149.1	150.7	153.2	154.9	156.7	157.3	159.1	1.1	3.9
Health services	147.7	149.3	149.9	151.9	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.6	160.5	1.1	4.1
Hospitals	147.7	149.2	149.5	151.8	154.2	155.7	157.7	158.8	160.6	1.1	4.2
Educational services	148.0	148.7	149.5	150.0	153.6	154.0	154.2	154.5	158.1	2.3	2.9
Schools	148.1	148.9	149.7	150.2	153.8	154.1	154.3	154.6	158.3	2.4	2.9
Elementary and secondary	147.9	148.5	149.0	149.5	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.4	2.5	3.0
Colleges and universities	148.3	149.5	151.4	151.8	156.5	156.7	156.8	157.3	160.7	2.2	2.7
Public administration[2]	144.6	146.1	147.6	148.7	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	.9	3.0

[1] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[2] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[3] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[4] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

27. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry workers by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000		2001				2002			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2002	
Private industry workers	157.5	158.6	161.5	163.2	165.2	166.7	169.3	171.6	173.1	0.9	4.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	160.4	161.5	165.2	167.4	169.5	171.2	173.5	176.1	177.2	.6	4.5
Blue-collar workers	153.1	154.1	155.7	156.7	158.3	159.2	162.2	164.0	166.2	1.3	5.0
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	155.7	156.2	158.5	159.6	160.8	162.6	165.8	167.4	168.8	.8	5.0
Service-producing	157.9	159.4	162.6	164.6	167.1	168.4	170.7	173.3	174.9	.9	4.7
Manufacturing	154.9	154.8	157.1	157.9	158.5	160.4	163.7	165.5	166.8	.8	5.2
Nonmanufacturing	158.1	159.7	162.9	164.9	167.4	168.6	171.1	173.5	175.2	1.0	4.7

28. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2000		2001				2002			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2002	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	146.1	146.9	147.9	149.5	151.0	153.1	154.8	156.3	158.1	1.2	4.7
Goods-producing	146.8	147.3	147.9	149.3	150.6	151.6	153.4	154.7	156.2	1.0	3.7
Service-producing	145.2	146.4	147.6	149.5	151.2	154.2	156.0	157.6	159.9	1.5	5.8
Manufacturing	147.1	147.4	147.9	148.8	149.9	151.4	153.4	154.6	155.9	.8	4.0
Nonmanufacturing	145.0	146.2	147.3	149.4	151.1	153.5	155.0	156.6	158.6	1.4	5.1
Nonunion	150.6	151.6	153.8	155.3	156.7	157.8	159.6	161.4	162.5	.5	3.5
Goods-producing	148.4	149.3	151.6	153.1	154.0	155.3	157.2	158.6	159.5	.6	3.6
Service-producing	151.2	152.3	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.6	160.3	162.2	162.9	.4	3.4
Manufacturing	149.2	149.9	152.4	153.7	154.4	155.5	157.6	159.1	160.1	.6	3.7
Nonmanufacturing	150.7	151.8	153.9	155.4	157.0	158.2	159.9	161.7	162.4	.4	3.4
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	149.3	150.3	151.6	153.7	155.2	156.3	158.3	159.9	160.5	.4	3.4
South	147.6	148.6	151.1	152.3	153.5	154.6	156.2	157.6	158.9	.8	3.5
Midwest (formerly North Central)	152.2	153.3	154.8	156.0	157.4	158.6	161.1	162.2	163.5	.6	3.9
West	150.8	151.8	154.3	156.0	157.6	159.4	160.4	162.9	163.8	.6	3.9
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	150.1	151.0	153.1	154.6	156.0	157.4	159.1	160.9	161.8	.6	3.7
Other areas	148.8	150.3	152.1	153.7	154.8	155.6	157.5	158.5	160.0	.9	3.4
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	140.0	141.2	142.1	143.7	145.1	147.4	148.4	149.8	151.3	1.0	4.3
Goods-producing	140.2	141.3	142.4	144.2	145.3	146.3	147.2	148.6	150.0	.9	3.2
Service-producing	140.1	141.5	142.2	143.7	145.4	148.9	150.0	151.4	152.9	1.0	5.2
Manufacturing	141.4	142.6	143.9	145.5	146.7	148.0	149.0	150.2	151.0	.9	3.3
Nonmanufacturing	139.2	140.4	141.1	142.7	144.3	147.1	148.1	149.6	151.1	1.0	4.7
Nonunion	148.1	149.0	150.8	152.2	153.4	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	.4	3.1
Goods-producing	145.8	146.8	148.8	150.3	151.1	152.1	153.5	154.8	155.5	.5	2.9
Service-producing	148.7	149.6	151.4	152.7	154.1	155.1	156.7	158.3	158.9	.4	3.1
Manufacturing	147.2	148.0	150.1	151.6	152.2	153.1	154.7	156.1	156.8	.4	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	148.0	148.9	150.7	152.0	153.3	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	.4	3.1
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	145.3	146.0	147.3	149.2	150.6	151.7	153.5	154.9	154.9	.1	3.0
South	145.3	146.3	148.3	149.3	150.2	151.2	152.5	153.6	154.7	.7	3.0
Midwest (formerly North Central)	148.6	149.6	150.9	152.3	153.6	154.7	157.1	158.5	159.2	.4	3.6
West	148.2	149.2	151.3	152.9	154.3	156.0	156.4	158.7	159.3	.4	3.2
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	147.1	148.0	149.8	151.2	152.4	153.7	155.1	156.7	157.4	.4	3.3
Other areas	144.7	146.0	147.4	148.8	149.7	150.5	151.7	152.6	153.8	.8	2.7

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

29. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, medium and large private establishments, selected years, 1980–97

Item	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997
Scope of survey (in 000's)	21,352	21,043	21,013	21,303	31,059	32,428	31,163	28,728	33,374	38,409
Number of employees (in 000's):										
With medical care	20,711	20,412	20,383	20,238	27,953	29,834	25,865	23,519	25,546	29,340
With life insurance	20,498	20,201	20,172	20,451	28,574	30,482	29,293	26,175	29,078	33,495
With defined benefit plan	17,936	17,676	17,231	16,190	19,567	20,430	18,386	16,015	17,417	19,202
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	–	–
Paid rest time	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	–	–
Paid funeral leave	–	–	–	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence	–	–	–	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year	–	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave [1]	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave	–	–	–	–	33	37	37	60	–	–
Unpaid paternity leave	–	–	–	–	16	18	26	53	–	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	93
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:										
Home health care	–	–	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Extended care facilities	58	62	62	70	79	80	80	82	73	78
Physical exam	–	–	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:										
Self coverage	26	27	36	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$11.93	$12.80	$19.29	$25.31	$26.60	$31.55	$33.92	$39.14
Family coverage	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$35.93	$41.40	$60.07	$72.10	$96.97	$107.42	$118.33	$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:										
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits	–	–	–	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available	–	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	54	51	51	49	46	43	45	44	–	–
Participants in short-term disability plans [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	55
Retirement plans										
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
Percent of participants with:										
Normal retirement prior to age 65	55	58	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Early retirement available	98	97	97	98	98	97	98	95	96	95
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	–	–	47	35	26	22	7	6	4	10
Terminal earnings formula	53	52	54	57	55	64	56	61	58	56
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	45	56	62	62	63	54	48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	–	–	–	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	–	–	–	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans	–	–	–	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts [2]	–	–	–	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7

[1] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1995 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[2] Prior to 1995, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

30. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Small private establishments				State and local governments			
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's)	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):								
With medical care	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	–	–	17	11	10	–
Average minutes per day	37	37	–	–	34	36	34	–
Paid rest time	48	49	–	–	58	56	53	–
Average minutes per day	27	26	–	–	29	29	29	–
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year[1]	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave[2]	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave	17	18	–	–	57	51	59	–
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	–	–	30	33	44	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	47	48	–	–	–	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care	79	80	–	–	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities	83	84	–	–	78	79	84	81
Physical exam	26	28	–	–	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution	$25.13	$36.51	$40.97	$42.63	$15.74	$25.53	$28.97	$30.20
Family coverage	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution	$109.34	$150.54	$159.63	$181.53	$71.89	$117.59	$139.23	$149 70
Participants in life insurance plans	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	6	26	26	–	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans[2]	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	–	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available	95	95	–	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	7	4	–	–	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula	58	54	–	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	–	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts[3]	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

[1] Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

[2] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[3] Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

31. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2001			2002[p]									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	39	29	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	3	0
In effect during period	40	30	4	1	2	1	2	1	3	5	3	4	3	3	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	394	99	24.9	.0	6.0	.0	1.5	2.9	4.1	5.1	1.5	6.7	3.5	13.7	.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	397	102	29.0	1.6	6.0	1.0	2.5	2.9	7.0	9.2	5.3	8.2	6.2	13.7	12.3
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	20,419	1,151	316.4	11.2	55.0	21.0	9.0	43.5	80.7	138.2	36.0	54.0	50.6	39.3	128.6
Percent of estimated working time[1]	.06	.00	.01	([2])	([2])	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in " 'Total economy' measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54—56.

[2] Less than 0.005.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

32. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	172.2	177.1	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.0
All items (1967 = 100)	515.8	530.4	532.2	531.3	5292.0	530.6	532.7	535.5	538.6	538.5	538.9	539.5	541.2	542.1	543.2
Food and beverages	168.4	173.6	175.3	175.2	175.2	176.2	176.4	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.6	176.6	176.9	177.1
Food	167.8	173.1	174.9	174.6	174.7	175.8	175.9	176.1	176.2	175.8	175.8	176.0	176.0	176.4	176.5
Food at home	167.9	173.4	175.2	174.7	174.7	176.2	176.0	176.3	176.4	175.5	175.0	175.2	174.9	175.2	175.1
Cereals and bakery products	188.3	193.8	195.2	194.9	195.3	196.7	197.6	197.0	198.1	198.2	198.7	198.7	198.6	198.4	198.9
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	154.5	161.3	163.5	162.7	162.0	162.1	161.8	162.8	162.5	162.4	161.9	162.3	162.2	161.8	161.3
Dairy and related products[1]	160.7	167.1	170.8	171.2	170.8	169.9	170.1	169.4	168.7	169.0	168.0	167.6	167.2	166.3	166.5
Fruits and vegetables	204.6	212.2	213.5	212.9	214.4	224.8	223.3	225.8	223.4	221.0	217.4	217.4	217.0	218.4	217.4
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	137.8	139.2	139.9	139.5	18.5	139.5	140.0	140.1	140.1	138.0	137.5	138.3	137.6	140.2	240.6
Other foods at home	155.6	159.6	160.9	160.3	160.9	161.3	160.4	159.9	161.5	160.0	160.8	161.0	160.6	160.8	160.9
Sugar and sweets	154.0	155.7	156.4	154.9	156.1	158.4	158.5	157.2	159.6	157.9	158.0	160.2	159.9	159.6	159.9
Fats and oils	147.4	155.7	159.5	155.6	156.9	158.3	157.2	156.4	156.5	155.9	154.6	154.9	154.1	154.1	155.9
Other foods	172.2	176.0	177.0	177.6	177.9	177.4	176.3	175.9	177.8	176.1	177.4	177.3	176.9	177.0	177.0
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	107.5	108.9	108.9	110.6	108.5	108.9	108.0	107.8	108.0	108.9	109.0	110.1	109.3	109.7	109.8
Food away from home[1]	169.0	173.9	175.6	175.8	176.0	176.4	177.0	177.1	177.2	177.6	178.2	1787.5	178.8	179.2	179.6
Other food away from home[1,2]	109.0	113.4	115.4	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.8	116.3	116.9	117.1	117.6	117.7	118.1	118.8	119.1
Alcoholic beverages	174.7	179.3	180.8	181.2	180.9	181.8	182.6	182.5	182.9	183.3	183.5	183.8	184.2	183.9	184.7
Housing	169.6	176.4	176.7	176.9	176.9	177.6	178.5	179.1	179.5	179.7	180.7	181.2	209.6	181.5	181.4
Shelter	193.4	200.6	202.4	202.9	203.2	204.5	206.1	207.0	207.5	207.5	208.1	208.8	200.2	209.2	201.3
Rent of primary residence	183.9	192.1	194.7	195.5	196.4	197.0	197.7	198.2	198.5	198.8	199.3	199.8	200.2	200.7	201.3
Lodging away from home	117.5	118.6	114.5	111.6	108.0	113.1	119.3	121.9	122.1	120.1	120.9	121.7	123.6	117.6	117.0
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	198.7	206.3	209.0	210.1	210.9	211.6	212.2	212.8	213.3	213.7	214.3	214.9	215.4	216.2	216.8
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	103.7	106.2	106.9	106.9	106.3	106.4	106.8	106.8	107.2	107.6	107.8	108.6	109.6	110.0	110.0
Fuels and utilities	137.9	150.2	144.6	143.5	142.2	141.5	140.0	140.2	140.3	141.5	146.2	146.8	146.8	147.2	144.4
Fuels	122.8	135.4	129.1	127.8	126.2	125.3	123.7	123.8	123.8	125.1	130.3	130.8	130.7	131.0	127.9
Fuel oil and other fuels	129.7	129.3	121.5	118.3	112.7	112.9	112.3	112.8	115.1	114.4	112.7	111.6	112.1	115.2	119.3
Gas (piped) and electricity	128.0	142.4	135.9	134.7	133.5	132.4	130.6	130.7	130.6	132.1	138.0	138.6	138.5	138.7	134.9
Household furnishings and operations	128.2	129.1	129.0	129.1	128.9	128.7	128.6	128.7	128.9	128.9	128.7	128.6	128.1	128.1	128.0
Apparel	129.6	127.3	129.5	128.0	123.7	120.4	123.5	128.2	128.8	127.1	122.7	118.7	120.5	124.6	126.8
Men's and boys' apparel	129.7	125.7	127.5	127.4	122.8	120.8	122.0	125.2	125.6	124.3	120.8	118.4	118.3	120.1	122.8
Women's and girls' apparel	121.5	119.3	122.1	119.4	114.8	109.7	115.3	121.3	122.2	229.4	113.7	107.6	111.0	118.0	120.5
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	130.6	129.2	131.5	132.4	128.5	125.0	127.2	129.9	198.9	127.4	124.9	122.9	124.3	126.2	127.7
Footwear	123.8	123.0	124.9	123.7	120.6	117.1	119.5	123.5	124.5	124.5	121.2	118.5	119.7	121.6	123.0
Transportation	153.3	154.3	152.3	150.2	148.5	148.6	148.4	150.5	153.7	153.8	153.4	153.7	153.9	154.0	154.9
Private transportation	149.1	150.0	148.1	146.1	144.3	144.4	144.1	146.3	149.6	149.5	149.1	149.5	149.7	150.0	151.1
New and used motor vehicles[2]	100.8	101.3	100.6	101.3	101.6	101.0	100.1	99.6	99.3	99.1	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.9
New vehicles	142.8	142.1	141.0	142.6	143.5	142.7	141.2	140.7	140.4	139.8	139.2	138.7	138.1	138.7	139.5
Used cars and trucks[1]	155.8	158.7	157.8	157.4	157.2	155.6	153.9	152.1	152.8	151.8	152.2	152.7	153.4	152.2	150.7
Motor fuel	129.3	124.7	116.3	104.5	96.1	97.9	98.2	107.7	121.4	121.4	120.1	120.8	121.5	121.7	124.5
Gasoline (all types)	128.6	124.0	115.6	103.8	95.4	97.2	97.6	107.1	120.8	120.8	119.5	120.3	120.9	121.1	123.9
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	101.5	104.8	105.5	105.8	105.8	106.2	106.1	106.5	106.8	106.8	106.7	107.4	107.7	107.4	106.9
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	177.3	183.5	186.0	186.4	186.4	187.1	188.0	188.5	189.0	189.9	190.0	189.8	191.0	191.4	191.8
Public transportation	209.6	210.6	209.1	205.1	204.8	205.8	207.3	207.9	209.7	211.3	211.3	209.7	209.4	206.5	203.4
Medical care	260.8	272.8	275.9	276.7	277.3	279.6	281.0	282.0	283.2	284.1	284.7	286.6	287.3	287.7	289.2
Medical care commodities	238.1	247.6	250.2	250.6	251.6	252.6	253.7	254.1	254.8	255.4	256.4	257.5	257.7	257.9	258.3
Medical care services	266.0	278.8	282.0	283.0	283.5	286.2	287.7	288.9	290.2	291.2	291.7	293.8	294.7	295.2	297.1
Professional services	237.7	246.5	248.4	248.8	248.9	250.6	251.4	251.9	252.5	252.9	253.2	255.0	254.9	254.8	256.0
Hospital and related services	317.3	338.3	344.8	347.1	348.3	353.1	356.4	359.4	362.4	364.5	365.3	367.6	371.3	373.3	376.7
Recreation[2]	103.3	104.9	105.3	105.5	105.3	105.7	105.9	106.1	106.5	106.4	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.2	106.4
Video and audio[1,2]	101.0	101.5	101.3	101.4	101.2	102.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	103.1	103.0	102.6	102.4	102.3	102.6
Education and communication[2]	102.5	105.2	107.1	107.0	106.9	107.2	107.3	106.6	106.2	106.6	106.9	107 6	108.9	109.5	109.4
Education[2]	112.5	118.5	122.2	122.3	122.0	122.6	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.5	124.3	124.8	127.1	129.6	129.9
Educational books and supplies	279.9	295.9	307.2	304.7	294.7	303.0	314.4	314.2	314.4	315.6	317.4	318.3	319.6	323.2	323.2
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	324.0	341.1	351.5	352.0	352.2	353.2	353.9	354.1	354.1	354.6	356.8	358.3	365.6	372.8	373.8
Communication[1,2]	93.6	93.3	93.6	93.3	93.4	93.4	93.1	92.0	91.2	91.9	91.8	92.6	93.2	92.5	92.2
Information and information processing[1,2]	92.8	92.3	92.5	92.2	92.3	92.2	92.0	90.8	90.0	90.7	90.6	90.8	91.5	90.7	90.4
Telephone services[1,2]	98.5	99.3	99.9	99.6	99.6	100.3	100.3	99.1	98.2	99.3	99.2	99.5	100.6	100.1	99.9
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	25.9	21.3	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.4	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.7
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	41.1	29.5	26.4	25.8	25.3	24.6	23.8	23.1	22.9	23.0	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.1	20.7
Other goods and services	271.1	282.6	285.6	289.2	286.4	287.2	290.2	288.5	292.9	291.5	294.4	294.5	295.9	297.0	295.4
Tobacco and smoking products	394.9	425.2	429.9	446.7	431.7	432.8	449.3	433.4	461.4	449.0	467.4	467.2	478.2	485.8	470.6
Personal care[1]	165.6	170.5	172.3	172.6	172.6	173.2	173.7	174.1	174.4	174.7	174.9	175.0	174.9	174.9	175.3
Personal care products[1]	153.7	155.1	155.4	155.4	155.4	155.2	155.5	155.1	155.4	154.8	155.4	154.6	154.3	154.4	154.6
Personal care services[1]	178.1	184.3	185.9	186.8	186.4	186.3	186.4	187.3	187.9	188.3	188.3	188.7	189.1	189.2	189.3

See footnotes at end of table.

32. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Miscellaneous personal services	252.3	263.1	267.3	268.0	268.5	270.4	271.8	272.9	273.2	274.2	274.6	275.1	275.4	275.2	276.0
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	149.2	150.7	150.5	149.5	147.9	147.8	148.1	149.4	151.0	150.5	149.8	149.3	149.6	150.2	150.7
Food and beverages	168.4	173.6	175.3	175.2	175.2	176.2	176.4	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4	176.6	176.6	176.9	177.1
Commodities less food and beverages	137.7	137.2	136.1	134.6	132.3	131.6	132.1	133.7	136.0	135.4	134.4	133.6	134.0	134.8	135.5
Nondurables less food and beverages	147.4	147.1	146.0	142.8	138.4	137.9	139.6	143.6	148.4	147.4	145.7	144.4	145.4	147.2	148.4
Apparel	129.6	127.3	129.5	128.0	123.7	120.4	123.5	128.2	128.8	127.1	122.7	118.7	120.5	124.6	126.8
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	162.5	163.4	160.4	156.2	151.6	152.6	153.6	157.3	164.7	164.1	164.0	164.3	164.8	165.2	166.0
Durables	125.4	124.6	123.6	124.2	124.3	123.6	122.7	122.1	121.9	121.7	121.3	121.1	120.7	120.6	120.6
Services	195.3	203.4	204.7	205.1	205.3	206.3	207.3	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.8	210.7	211.5	211.5	211.7
Rent of shelter[3]	201.3	208.9	210.8	211.3	211.7	213.0	214.7	215.6	216.1	216.1	216.8	217.4	218.3	217.9	218.4
Transporatation services	196.1	201.9	203.4	204.2	204.5	205.2	206.5	207.3	207.9	208.9	209.0	209.6	210.1	210.1	210.9
Other services	229.9	238.0	241.4	241.9	241.9	242.9	243.5	243.6	243.8	244.5	245.1	246.4	248.2	249.1	249.7
Special indexes:															
All items less food	173.0	177.8	178.2	177.8	177.0	177.4	178.2	179.2	180.4	180.4	180.6	180.8	181.5	181.8	182.2
All items less shelter	165.7	169.7	169.9	169.3	168.2	168.4	168.7	169.7	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	171.3	171,9	172.2
All items less medical care	167.3	171.9	172.4	172.0	171.3	171.7	172.4	173.3	174.3	174.2	174.4	174.5	175.0	175.3	175.6
Commodities less food	139.2	138.9	137.8	136.4	134.1	133.5	133.9	135.6	137.8	137.3	136.3	135.5	135.9	136.7	137.3
Nondurables less food	149.1	149.1	148.1	145.1	140.9	140.5	142.2	145.9	150.4	149.5	148.0	146.7	147.7	149.3	150.6
Nondurables less food and apparel	162.9	164.1	161.5	157.7	153.4	154.5	155.4	158.7	165.5	165.0	164.9	165.2	165.8	166.1	166.9
Nondurables	158.2	160.6	160.8	159.1	156.8	157.0	158.0	160.2	162.7	162.1	161.2	160.6	161.2	162.2	163.0
Services less rent of shelter[3]	202.9	212.3	213.0	213.3	213.2	213.9	214.3	214.8	215.1	216.0	217.5	218.6	219.5	220.0	219.9
Services less medical care services	188.9	196.6	197.8	198.2	198.3	199.2	200.2	200.8	201.2	201.6	202.6	203.2	204.2	204.1	204.2
Energy	124.6	129.3	122.1	116.0	111.4	111.7	111.0	115.6	122.2	122.9	124.9	125.5	125.8	126.1	125.8
All items less energy	178.6	183.5	185.1	185.4	185.2	185.7	186.5	187.1	187.5	187.4	187.3	187.5	188.1	188.4	188.8
All items less food and energy	181.3	186.1	187.6	188.1	187.8	188.2	189.2	189.8	190.3	190.2	190.1	190.3	191.0	191.3	191.8
Commodities less food and energy	144.9	145.3	145.6	146.0	144.7	143.7	144.2	144.6	145.1	144.4	143.4	142.5	142.8	143.6	143.9
Energy commodities	129.5	125.2	116.9	105.8	97.6	99.3	99.5	108.6	121.6	121.6	120.3	120.9	121.5	122.0	124.8
Services less energy	202.1	209.6	211.7	212.3	212.6	213.8	215.1	215.9	216.3	216.6	217.2	218.0	219.0	218.9	219.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	163.2	173.5	174.0	173.7	172.9	173.2	173.7	174.7	175.8	175.8	175.9	176.0	176.6	177.0	177.3
All items (1967 = 100)	486.2	516.8	518.3	517.3	515.0	515.0	517.5	520.2	523.7	523.6	524.0	524.5	526.0	527.3	528.2
Food and beverages	163.8	173.0	174.8	174.5	174.6	175.7	175.8	176.1	176.1,	175.7	175.7	176.0	175.9	176.2	176.3
Food	163.4	172.5	174.3	174.1	174.1	175.2	175.3	175.6	175.5	175.1	175.2	175.4	175.3	175.7	175.7
Food at home	163.0	172.4	174.3	173.7	173.7	175.3	175.1	175.5	175.3	174.4	174.1	174.3	174.0	174.3	174.2
Cereals and bakery products	184.7	193.6	195.1	194.7	195.1	196.7	197.5	197.0	197.9	198.2	198.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	198.9
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	147.6	161.2	163.2	162.6	161.8	162.0	161.6	162.7	162.1	162.1	161.8	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.2
Dairy and related products[1]	159.4	167.1	170.8	171.2	170.6	169.7	170.0	169.2	168.7	168.7	167.8	167.4	167.0	166.1	166.4
Fruits and vegetables	201.8	210.8	212.2	211.5	212.8	223.2	222.2	224.9	222.0	219.1	216.4	216.4	216.2	217.5	216.2
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	133.2	138.4	139.2	138.7	137.7	138.8	139.5	139.7	139.4	137.3	136.9	137.6	136.9	139.6	139.9
Other foods at home	152.8	159.1	160.4	159.7	160.5	161.0	160.1	159.6	161.0	159.7	160.4	160.5	160.1	160.3	160.3
Sugar and sweets	152.2	155.6	156.2	154.7	155.9	158.5	158.5	157.1	153.4	157.6	158.8	159.9	159.6	159.5	159.5
Fats and oils	147.9	155.4	159.1	155.1	156.5	158.0	157.0	156.3	156.2	155.7	154.3	154.7	154.0	155.2	155.8
Other foods	168.8	176.3	177.3	177.8	178.3	177.9	176.8	176.5	178.2	176.7	177.9	177.6	177.3	177.2	177.2
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	104.6	109.1	109.5	110.8	109.0	109.3	108.5	108.3	108.5	109.5	109.6	110.8	109.9	110.1	110.1
Food away from home[1]	165.0	173.8	175.6	175.8	176.0	176.4	176.9	177.0	177.1	177.5	178.0	178.4	178.7	179.0	179.4
Other food away from home[1,2]	105.1	113.6	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.8	116.0	116.8	117.4	117.7	118.1	118.2	118.9	119.3	119.6
Alcoholic beverages	168.8	178.8	180.5	180.8	180.5	181.4	182.1	182.2	182.8	183.1	183.2	183.6	183.8	183.4	184.3
Housing	160.0	172.1	172.5	172.8	172.9	173.4	173.9	174.4	174.8	175.1	176.1	176.5	176.9	177.0	176.9
Shelter	181.6	194.5	196.6	197.2	197.7	198.7	199.8	200.6	201.0	201.2	20.7	202.3	202.9	203.0	203.5
Rent of primary residence	177.1	191.5	194.0	194.9	195.7	196.3	197.0	197.5	197.8	98.1	198.7	199.2	199.6	200.0	200.6
Lodging away from home[2]	122.2	118.4	114.8	111.8	108.8	113.2	119.4	122.2	122.0	120.7	120.4	121.3	122.9	117.7	117.7
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	175.7	187.6	190.0	190.9	191.7	192.3	192.9	193.3	193.9	194.2	194.7	195.2	195.7	196.4	196.9
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	101.6	106.4	107.0	107.1	106.3	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.5	107.6	107.9	108.7	109.7	110.1	110.1
Fuels and utilities	128.7	149.5	144.0	142.8	141.5	140.8	139.4	139.6	139.6	140.7	145.6	146.1	146.2	146.5	143.6
Fuels	113.0	134.2	127.9	126.7	125.2	124.2	122.7	122.8	122.7	123.9	129.1	129.6	129.6	129.9	126.7
Fuel oil and other fuels	91.7	129.2	121.4	118.5	112.7	113.0	112.4	112.7	114.7	114.0	112.2	110.9	111.3	114.5	118.6
Gas (piped) and electricity	120.4	141.5	135.0	133.7	132.5	131.4	129.7	129.8	129.6	131.0	136.9	137.5	137.4	137.6	133.8
Household furnishings and operations	124.7	125.8	125.5	125.6	125.4	125.0	124.9	124.9	125.1	125.0	124.8	124.7	124.2	123.9	123.9
Apparel	130.1	126.1	128.3	127.2	123.0	119.6	122.4	126.9	127.9	126.2	122.0	118.0	119.6	123.5	125.5
Men's and boys' apparel	131.2	125.8	127.3	127.3	122.7	121.0	122.2	125.2	125.8	124.6	121.1	118.6	118.2	119.8	122.3
Women's and girls' apparel	121.3	117.3	120.2	118.0	113.5	108.5	113.8	119.7	120.9	118.2	112.7	106.5	109.6	116.8	119.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	130.3	130.9	133.5	134.3	130.3	126.7	128.4	131.7	131.7	129.9	127.5	125.3	126.8	128.4	129.5
Footwear	126.2	123.1	124.9	124.2	121.0	117.7	119.3	122.8	124.4	124.4	121.0	118.2	119.6	121.4	122.3
Transportation	143.4	153.6	151.4	149.2	147.4	147.5	147.1	149.2	152.7	152.7	152.4	152.7	153.0	153.1	154.0
Private transportation	140.7	150.8	148.6	146.4	144.5	144.6	144.2	146.4	149.8	149.8	149.5	149.9	150.2	150.4	151.4
New and used motor vehicles[2]	100.4	101.9	101.1	101.7	102.0	101.3	100.3	99.7	99.5	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.0

See footnotes at end of table.

32. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
New vehicles	143.9	143.2	142.1	143.8	144.7	143.8	142.3	141.8	141.5	140.9	140.3	139.8	139.1	139.8	140.7
Used cars and trucks[1]	157.1	159.8	158.7	158.3	158.1	156.5	154.8	153.0	152.6	152.7	153.0	153.6	154.2	153.1	151.5
Motor fuel	129.5	124.9	116.2	104.4	96.3	98.2	98.5	108.0	121.7	121.8	120.4	121.2	121.8	122.1	124.9
Gasoline (all types)	128.8	124.2	115.5	103.8	95.7	97.6	97.9	107.5	121.2	121.2	119.9	120.6	121.3	121.6	124.4
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	100.9	104.0	104.7	105.0	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.7	106.0	106.0	106.0	105.9	106.7	107.0	106.7	106.2
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	178.8	185.1	187.5	187.8	187.9	188.6	189.5	189.9	190.5	191.4	191.5	191.4	192.5	192.9	193.3
Public transportation	203.4	204.9	203.7	200.4	200.1	201.0	202.5	203.0	204.5	206.3	205.9	204.7	204.5	201.9	199.2
Medical care	259.9	271.8	274.9	275.6	276.2	278.5	279.8	280.9	281.9	282.9	283.6	285.5	286.3	286.7	288.3
Medical care commodities	233.6	242.7	245.2	245.6	246.7	247.6	248.5	249.0	249.6	250.3	251.3	252.3	252.3	252.5	252.8
Medical care services	265.9	278.5	281.7	282.6	283.0	285.7	287.2	288.4	289.6	290.6	291.3	293.5	294.5	294.9	296.9
Professional services	239.6	248.7	250.5	250.9	251.0	252.8	253.6	254.0	254.6	255.3	255.3	257.2	256.9	256.8	258.2
Hospital and related services	313.2	333.8	340.5	342.7	343.6	348.2	351.4	354.3	357.1	359.4	360.6	363.2	367.1	368.9	372.6
Recreation[2]	102.4	103.6	103.8	104.0	103.8	104.2	104.5	104.6	105.0	104.9	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.4	194.6
Video and audio[1,2]	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.7	100.5	101.4	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.2	101.8	101.6	101.4	101.8
Education and communication[2]	102.7	105.3	107.1	106.9	106.9	107.1	107.2	106.5	106.0	106.5	106.7	107.4	108.6	109.1	109.0
Education[2]	112.8	118.7	122.3	122.3	122.1	122.7	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.5	124.4	124.8	126.9	129.3	129.6
Educational books and supplies	283.3	299.9	311.7	308.9	297.3	305.2	315.2	315.1	315.3	316.3	318.2	319.1	320.4	323.9	324.2
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	318.2	334.7	344.4	344.9	345.2	346.2	347.0	347.2	347.2	347.7	350.3	351.4	357.7	364.9	365.7
Communication[1,2]	94.6	94.5	94.9	94.5	94.6	94.7	94.5	93.3	92.6	93.3	93.1	93.9	94.6	93.9	93.6
Information and information processing[1,2]	94.1	93.8	94.2	93.8	93.9	94.0	93.7	92.6	91.7	92.5	92.4	92.7	93.4	92.4	92.4
Telephone services[1,2]	98.7	99.4	100.1	99.7	99.9	100.4	100.5	99.3	98.4	99.4	99.3	99.7	100.8	100.3	100.2
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	26.8	22.1	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.1	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.5	18.3
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	40.5	29.1	26.1	25.5	25.0	24.3	23.5	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.3	22.1	21.7	20.8	20.4
Other goods and services	276.5	289.5	292.4	297.3	293.3	294.0	298.3	295.2	301.7	299.1	303.5	303.5	306.0	307.8	304.9
Tobacco and smoking products	395.2	426.1	430.9	448.3	432.9	433.5	450.7	434.1	462.7	450.1	468.7	468.8	480.7	488.4	473.1
Personal care[1]	165.5	170.3	171.9	172.3	172.3	172.7	173.2	173.7	173.9	174.0	174.4	174.4	174.3	174.4	174.8
Personal care products[1]	154.2	155.7	156.1	156.1	156.0	155.9	156.3	156.0	156.2	155.4	156.2	155.3	155.1	155.2	155.5
Personal care services[1]	178.6	184.9	186.5	187.4	187.1	187.0	187.1	188.0	188.7	189.1	189.0	189.4	189.8	190.0	190.1
Miscellaneous personal services	251.9	262.8	266.8	267.5	268.0	269.8	271.4	272.5	272.6	273.6	274.1	274.7	275.2	274.9	275.9
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	149.8	151.4	151.2	150.1	148.4	148.3	148.6	149.8	151.7	151.2	150.5	150.1	150.4	151.0	151.4
Food and beverages	167.7	173.0	174.8	174.5	174.6	175.7	175.8	176.1	176.1	175.7	175.7	275.7	175.9	176.2	176.3
Commodities less food and beverages	139.0	138.7	137.4	135.9	133.4	132.7	133.1	134.7	137.5	136.8	135.9	135.2	135.6	136.4	136.9
Nondurables less food and beverages	149.1	149.0	147.4	144.2	139.4	138.9	140.7	144.8	150.5	149.3	147.8	146.5	147.7	149.4	159.6
Apparel	128.3	126.1	128.3	127.2	123.0	119.6	122.4	126.9	127.9	126.2	122.0	118.0	119.6	123.5	125.5
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	165.3	166.3	162.7	158.2	153.1	154.2	155.4	159.4	168.1	167.2	167.3	167.6	168.5	169.1	169.7
Durables	125.8	125.3	124.3	124.8	124.9	124.1	123.1	122.3	122.1	122.0	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.1	121.0
Services	191.6	199.6	201.0	201.4	201.7	202.5	203.3	203.9	204.2	204.8	205.8	206.6	207.3	207.6	207.8
Rent of shelter[3]	180.5	187.3	189.3	189.9	190.4	191.4	192.5	193.2	193.7	193.9	194.3	194.8	195.5	195.5	196.1
Transporatation services	192.9	199.1	200.9	202.3	202.6	203.4	204.7	205.6	206.2	207.1	207.3	208.0	208.6	208.8	210.0
Other services	225.9	233.7	236.8	237.2	237.3	238.3	239.0	238.8	238.9	239.7	240.4	241.6	243.4	244.1	244.6
Special indexes:															
All items less food	169.1	173.6	173.8	173.4	172.5	172.7	173.3	174.3	175.7	175.8	175.9	176.1	176.7	177.1	177.5
All items less shelter	163.8	167.6	167.6	166.9	165.7	165.8	166.1	167.1	168.5	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.9	169.5	169.7
All items less medical care	164.7	169.1	169.5	169.1	168.3	168.5	169.0	170.0	171.1	171.0	171.2	171.3	171.8	172.2	172.5
Commodities less food	140.4	140.2	139.0	137.6	135.1	134.5	134.8	136.5	139.1	138.5	137.6	136.9	137.4	138.1	138.6
Nondurables less food	150.7	150.8	149.4	146.4	141.8	141.8	143.1	147.0	152.5	151.4	150.0	148.7	149.8	151.5	152.6
Nondurables less food and apparel	165.4	166.7	163.5	159.5	154.7	154.7	157.0	160.7	168.7	167.9	168.0	168.3	169.2	169.6	179.3
Nondurables	158.9	161.4	161.5	159.7	157.3	157.5	158.5	160.8	163.7	162.9	162.2	161.6	162.2	163.2	163.9
Services less rent of shelter[3]	180.1	188.5	189.0	189.3	189.2	189.8	190.1	190.5	190.7	181.6	193.2	194.1	194.9	195.3	195.2
Services less medical care services	185.4	193.1	194.4	194.8	195.0	195.7	196.5	197.0	197.4	197.9	198.9	199.6	200.4	200.6	200.7
Energy	124.8	128.7	121.2	114.8	110.0	110.5	109.8	114.7	121.6	122.2	124.1	124.7	125.0	125.3	125.2
All items less energy	175.1	179.8	181.3	181.8	181.5	181.6	182.5	182.9	183.4	183.3	183.2	183.3	183.8	184.3	184.7
All items less food and energy	177.1	181.7	183.2	183.8	183.5	183.6	184.4	184.9	185.5	185.4	185.3	185.4	186.0	186.5	186.9
Commodities less food and energy	145.4	146.1	146.3	146.9	145.6	144.4	144.8	145.0	145.8	145.0	144.2	143.2	143.7	144.4	144.5
Energy commodities	129.7	125.3	116.7	105.5	97.5	99.2	99.5	108.7	121.9	121.9	120.5	121.2	121.8	122.2	125.1
Services less energy	198.7	206.0	208.3	209.0	209.4	210.4	211.5	212.1	212.6	213.0	213.3	214.3	215.1	215.4	216.1

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

33. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners						
		2002							2002						
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. city average	M	179.9	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	175.8	175.8	175.9	176.1	176.6	177.0	177.3
Region and area size[2]															
Northeast urban	M	187.8	187.7	187.8	188.3	189.3	189.5	189.9	184.2	184.1	184.2	184.7	185.7	186.2	186.5
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	189.3	189.2	189.5	190.1	181.3	191.2	191.5	184.5	184.3	184.6	185.2	186.4	186.7	186.9
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	111.9	112.0	111.6	111.8	112.0	112.6	113.0	111.7	111.7	111.4	111.7	112.0	112.0	112.9
Midwest urban[4]	M	174.7	174.8	175.3	175.3	175.8	176.2	176.3	170.3	170.3	170.7	170.8	171.3	171.7	171.8
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	177.3	177.2	177.7	177.5	178.2	178.2	178.7	172.2	172.0	172.3	172.1	172.8	173.4	173.3
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	110.7	110.8	111.2	111.3	111.4	111.5	111.9	110.2	110.7	110.7	110.9	111.0	111.1	111.4
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	168.1	168.2	168.9	169.4	169.7	170.0	170.2	166.0	166.1	166.7	167.3	167.6	167.8	168.1
South urban	M	173.1	173.2	173.5	173.6	173.8	174.2	174.9	170.8	170.8	171.1	171.1	171.3	171.7	172.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	172.4	174.6	174.9	174.8	175.4	175.7	176.9	171.7	171.9	172.3	172.2	172.7	172.9	173.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	110.8	110.7	110.9	111.0	110.9	111.2	111.6	110.2	110.1	110.2	110.2	110.2	111.5	110.9
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	170.5	170.6	171.6	172.2	172.7	172.6	173.9	171.2	171.1	171.8	172.1	172.8	173.0	173.2
West urban	M	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.7	185.3	185.7	185.8	180.0	180.0	179.7	179.8	180.3	180.7	180.6
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	187.2	187.5	187.2	187.4	187.9	188.2	188.4	180.5	181.0	180.7	180.8	181.3	181.7	181.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.7	112.5	112.2	112.5	113.0	113.1	113.3	112.9	112.3	112.0	112.2	112.5	112,7	112.9
Size classes:															
A[5]	M	164.2	164.3	164.5	164.6	165.3	165.5	165.8	162.4	162.5	162.6	162.7	163.4	163.8	164.0
B/C[3]	M	111.4	111.2	111.3	111.4	111.5	111.8	112.1	110.9	110.7	110.7	110.9	111.0	111.3	111.6
D	M	172.4	172.4	173.0	173.3	173.9	174.3	174.3	171.3	171.1	171.7	172.0	172.5	172.9	173.0
Selected local areas[6]															
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	180.9	181.4	182.1	181.2	181.6	182.1	182.8	174.8	175.3	175.9	175.1	175.5	175.8	176.5
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	182.2	182.6	181.9	182.2	183.0	183.4	183.7	174.8	175.4	174.7	175.0	175.6	176.3	176.5
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	191.8	191.4	191.5	192.0	193.1	193.3	193.7	186.6	186.4	186.5	187.1	188.1	188.5	188.8
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	194.8	–	195.7	–	199.1	–	–	193.3	–	194.1	–	197.7	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	173.0	–	173.4	–	174.6	–	–	164.0	–	164.5	–	165.7	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	172.9	–	172.9	–	173.2	–	–	172.5	–	172.6	–	172.9	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	112.8	–	113.4	–	114.0	–	–	112.4	–	113.1	–	113.7	–
Atlanta, GA	2	178.6	–	179.1	–	179.7	–	179.4	175.5	–	176.5	–	176.8	–	176.3
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	179.0	–	179.0	–	180.9	–	180.4	173.4	–	173.2	–	175.0	–	175.0
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	158.8	–	158.3	–	160.1	–	162.6	156.8	–	156.7	–	158.0	–	160.3
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	175.0	–	174.4	–	175.2	–	177.0	172.5	–	172.0	–	172.8	–	174.5
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	183.1	–	186.3	–	188.3	–	185.8	182.3	–	184.7	–	186.7	–	185.6
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	193.0	–	193.2	–	193.5	–	194.3	188.8	–	189.1	–	189.3	–	190.0
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	188.8	–	189.4	–	190.3	–	190.9	183.6	–	184.1	–	184.8	–	185.5

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:

M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

[4] The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnati, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date. Dash indicates data not available.

34. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:										
All items:										
Index	140.3	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1
Percent change	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8
Food and beverages:										
Index	138.7	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6
Percent change	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1
Housing:										
Index	137.5	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4
Percent change	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0
Apparel:										
Index	131.9	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3
Percent change	2.5	1.4	–.2	–1.0	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8
Transportation:										
Index	126.5	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3
Percent change	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7
Medical care:										
Index	190.1	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8
Percent change	7.4	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6
Other goods and services:										
Index	183.3	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6
Percent change	6.8	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:										
All items:										
Index	138.2	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5
Percent change	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7

35. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2001			2002									
	2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Finished goods	138.0	140.7	139.6	139.7	137.2	137.4	137.7	138.7	138.8	138.6	139.0	138.8	138.7	138.9	140.6
Finished consumer goods	138.2	141.5	139.9	138.4	136.8	137.2	137.5	138.9	139.2	139.1	139.6	139.6	139.5	139.8	141.5
Finished consumer foods	137.2	141.3	141.8	140.5	140.4	141.1	142.3	143.4	139.2	139.4	139.8	139.8	139.2	138.4	139.1
Finshed consumer goods excluding foods	138.4	141.4	139.0	137.3	135.1	135.4	135.4	136.9	138.9	138.6	139.3	139.1	139.3	142.0	142.1
Nondurable goods less food	138.7	142.8	139.2	136.8	134.0	134.4	134.3	136.7	139.8	139.5	140.6	141.0	141.3	142.5	143.9
Durable goods	133.9	133.9	134.4	134.5	133.9	133.9	134.1	133.6	133.5	133.0	132.8	131.5	131.3	131.1	134.5
Capital equipment	138.8	139.7	139.8	139.9	139.7	139.7	139.8	139.5	139.3	139.1	139.0	138.4	138.2	138.1	139.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	129.2	128.7	127.6	126.7	125.4	125.5	125.2	126.1	127.2	127.1	127.7	128.1	128.5	129.4	129.7
Materials and components for manufacturing	128.1	127.4	125.9	125.2	124.7	124.5	124.6	125.1	125.5	125.5	125.9	126.3	126.7	127.0	127.3
Materials for food manufacturing	119.2	124.3	126.1	123.9	122.5	122.1	122.6	122.9	121.8	121.2	122.1	122.7	123.1	123.9	124.3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	132.6	131.8	128.7	127.4	126.2	125.4	125.4	126.5	128.0	128.1	128.8	129.7	130.7	131.7	132.8
Materials for durable manufacturing	129.0	125.2	123.4	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.6	123.5	123.7	124.1	124.7	125.3	125.6	125.8	125.7
Components for manufacturing	126.2	126.3	125.9	125.9	126.0	126.3	126.3	126.4	126.3	126.2	126.1	126.0	126.2	125.9	125.8
Materials and components for construction	150.7	150.6	150.4	150.3	149.0	150.2	150.2	150.7	151.1	151.4	151.5	151.7	152.1	152.3	151.8
Processed fuels and lubricants	102.0	104.5	97.4	94.7	89.3	90.0	88.8	91.3	95.3	94.8	96.4	97.3	97.3	100.4	101.6
Containers	151.6	153.1	152.4	152.2	152.2	152.6	151.9	151.7	151.2	151.0	151.3	151.4	151.7	152.8	152.3
Supplies	136.9	138.6	138.3	138.3	138.1	138.2	138.1	138.3	138.5	138.4	138.7	139.1	139.4	139.7	139.6
Crude materials for further processing	120.6	121.3	97.7	104.8	94.8	98.9	98.0	103.7	108.3	109.9	105.7	106.8	108.3	108.5	111.6
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	100.2	106.2	104.7	98.3	96.4	99.6	102.0	102.8	96.5	98.2	96.8	98.0	99.6	100.7	99.7
Crude nonfood materials	130.4	127.3	89.4	105.5	90.2	95.0	91.4	100.9	114.0	115.6	109.2	110.2	111.5	111.1	117.4
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	138.1	140.4	138.8	137.7	136.1	136.3	136.3	137.2	138.5	138.2	138.6	138.4	138.4	138.8	140.7
Finished energy goods	94.1	96.8	90.1	85.5	80.7	81.3	81.3	85.0	88.8	88.4	89.8	90.5	91.0	92.8	94.4
Finished goods less energy	144.9	147.5	147.9	147.7	147.6	147.7	148.1	148.2	147.3	147.1	147.3	146.7	146.5	146.2	147.8
Finished consumer goods less energy	147.4	150.8	151.3	151.0	150.9	151.1	151.6	151.9	150.6	150.5	150.7	150.3	150.0	149.6	151.2
Finished goods less food and energy	148.0	150.0	150.4	150.6	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.2	150.4	150.2	150.2	149.5	149.4	149.3	151.2
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	154.0	156.9	157.5	157.8	158.0	157.6	157.6	157.4	157.9	157.7	157.8	157.1	157.0	156.9	159.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	169.8	175.1	175.8	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.2	176.3	177.6	177.6	178.0	177.9	177.9	177.9	178.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	130.1	130.5	128.2	127.3	126.0	126.1	125.9	126.8	127.9	127.9	128.4	128.8	128.8	130.0	130.4
Intermediate foods and feeds	111.7	115.9	117.3	115.5	114.3	113.6	113.6	114.3	113.6	112.9	114.2	115.8	116.5	117.9	117.4
Intermediate energy goods	101.7	104.1	97.1	94.3	89.0	89.6	88.4	90.9	94.9	94.6	96.2	96.7	96.7	100.1	101.6
Intermediate goods less energy	135.0	135.1	134.2	133.7	133.4	133.3	133.3	133.8	134.0	134.0	134.4	134.8	135.2	135.4	135.4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	136.6	136.4	135.3	134.9	134.6	134.6	134.6	135.0	135.4	135.4	135.7	136.0	136.5	136.6	136.6
Crude energy materials	122.1	122.8	75.2	96.5	76.7	82.8	76.9	89.9	107.3	108.3	97.8	98.1	100.1	100.0	108.9
Crude materials less energy	111.7	112.2	109.8	104.8	103.4	106.2	108.5	109.3	105.5	107.5	107.4	108.9	110.9	110.5	109.8
Crude nonfood materials less energy	145.2	130.6	125.8	124.5	124.2	126.1	128.1	129.0	131.8	134.9	138.6	141.0	140.5	139.6	139.4

36. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SIC	Industry	Annual average		2001			2002									
		2000	2001	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
–	**Total mining industries**	113.5	114.3	78.3	88.3	77.6	81.9	78.0	87.5	99.8	100.3	93.5	93.5	93.6	95.1	102.7
10	Metal mining	73.8	70.8	69.8	68.9	68.9	71.0	72.3	72.9	73.4	73.9	76.9	74.7	74.4	74.1	72.5
12	Coal mining (12/85 = 100)	84.8	91.3	92.9	95.4	92.5	95.3	94.5	94.6	94.4	94.4	93.7	93.9	93.8	93.6	94.0
13	Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100)	126.8	127.5	79.1	92.0	78.3	84.0	77.9	92.7	111.9	112.7	101.7	102.0	102.1	104.5	116.5
14	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	137.0	141.0	141.8	141.6	141.5	142.5	143.4	143.5	143.4	143.6	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.4	143.5
–	**Total manufacturing industries**	133.5	134.6	133.7	132.7	131.6	131.7	132.0	132.8	133.8	133.5	133.6	133.6	133.7	134.2	135.6
20	Food and kindred products	128.5	132.8	134.1	132.4	131.7	131.5	132.0	132.0	131.5	130.9	131.3	131.5	131.3	131.4	131.6
21	Tobacco manufactures	345.8	386.1	391.1	398.3	398.2	391.7	391.7	392.2	407.8	408.0	408.2	408.6	408.6	408.5	408.5
22	Textile mill products	116.7	116.9	116.5	116.3	116.1	116.3	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.5	115.8	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.6
23	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	125.7	125.8	125.9	125.6	125.3	125.2	125.1	125.2	125.0	125.1	125.2	125.3	125.4	125.4	126.0
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	158.1	156.2	154.6	154.0	153.4	154.0	154.8	156.7	156.8	156.0	155.3	155.5	155.7	155.1	154.8
25	Furniture and fixtures	143.3	145.1	145.5	145.5	145.5	145.6	145.8	145.7	145.7	145.9	146.1	146.6	146.2	146.3	146.7
26	Paper and allied products	145.8	146.2	145.1	144.6	144.8	144.1	143.2	142.9	143.3	142.5	142.8	142.9	143.9	144.6	144.6
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	182.9	188.7	189.7	190.2	192.0	192.0	192.1	192.1	192.6	192.6	192.9	193.1	193.0	193.6	193.8
28	Chemicals and allied products	156.7	158.4	155.7	155.4	154.3	154.0	154.3	155.1	155.9	156.3	157.0	158.5	158.7	159.5	159.5
29	Petroleum refining and related products	112.8	105.3	94.6	86.3	75.9	77.7	79.5	89.2	100.5	99.7	98.9	101.1	103.1	108.7	117.6
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	124.6	125.9	125.5	125.6	125.2	125.1	124.4	124.6	124.8	125.3	125.8	125.5	126.4	126.3	126.3
31	Leather and leather products	137.9	141.3	141.2	140.9	140.3	140.2	139.8	140.0	140.1	140.6	140.9	141.4	141.7	141.6	141.7
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	134.6	136.0	136.6	136.9	136.7	136.9	136.4	136.3	136.6	137.1	137.2	137.0	137.3	137.4	137.5
33	Primary metal industries	119.8	116.1	114.6	114.2	114.0	113.7	113.7	114.4	114.7	115.4	116.3	116.9	117.5	117.8	117.6
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	1,310.3	131.0	131.0	131.1	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.3	131.4	131.6	131.9	132.0	132.2	132.1
35	Machinery, except electrical	117.5	118.0	117.9	117.9	117.8	117.7	117.6	117.7	117.6	117.6	117.4	117.2	116.8	116.8	16.6
36	Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	108.3	107.0	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.6	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.5	105.7	105.5	105.1
37	Transportation	136.8	137.9	138.5	138.3	138.6	138.0	138.5	137.9	137.7	137.1	137.0	135.5	135.4	134.9	139.2
38	Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	126.2	127.3	127.6	127.8	127.7	128.3	128.6	128.9	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.4	128.5	128.7
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries industries (12/85 = 100)	130.9	132.4	132.7	132.6	132.4	132.7	133.4	132.9	133.3	133.1	133.3	133.4	133.2	133.4	133.4
	Service industries:															
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing (06/93 = 100)	119.4	123.1	123.6	123.4	123.1	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.7	124.1	124.3	124.3	124.6	125.0	125.4
43	U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100)	135.2	143.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
44	Water transportation (12/92 = 100)	122.6	129.8	133.5	130.2	129.7	129.3	128.9	128.7	127.9	131.7	134.0	135.4	135.4	135.2	138.4
45	Transportation by air (12/92 = 100)	147.7	157.2	158.9	156.8	157.1	157.1	157.1	156.8	156.3	156.2	156.8	157.9	158.9	159.0	159.6
46	Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100)	102.3	110.3	111.8	112.0	112.0	111.1	111.3	111.6	111.5	111.3	111.5	112.3	112.5	112.5	112.7

37. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Finished goods										
Total	123.2	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7
Foods	123.3	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3
Energy	77.8	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8
Other	134.2	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components										
Total	114.7	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7
Foods	113.9	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3
Energy	84.3	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1
Other	122.0	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4
Crude materials for further processing										
Total	100.4	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3
Foods	105.1	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2
Energy	78.8	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8
Other	94.2	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8

37. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Finished goods										
Total	123.2	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7
Foods	123.3	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3
Energy	77.8	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8
Other	134.2	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components										
Total	114.7	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7
Foods	113.9	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3
Energy	84.3	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1
Other	122.0	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4
Crude materials for further processing										
Total	100.4	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3
Foods	105.1	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2
Energy	78.8	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8
Other	94.2	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8

39. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2001			2002									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
0	**Food and live animals**	94.7	95.1	94.8	95.8	94.3	96.4	97.0	96.4	94.5	96.3	96.6	98.7	97.5
01	Meat and meat preparations	114.8	118.0	109.8	105.5	107.4	109.8	110.1	105.4	104.0	105.9	105.4	103.4	102.0
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	84.6	82.8	82.9	82.3	82.0	80.4	80.1	80.0	79.8	81.9	83.0	84.9	81.4
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	99.1	101.5	99.3	106.8	98.1	104.0	104.9	108.1	102.2	105.0	105.0	106.7	107.6
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	77.3	77.2	78.5	77.5	78.8	83.3	88.5	83.8	84.6	84.2	84,5	93.5	94.3
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	102.7	102.6	103.0	102.9	102.9	102.1	102.0	102.7	103.0	102.7	102.5	102.6	102.4
11	Beverages	102.6	102.6	103.1	103.2	103.2	102.5	102.3	102.4	102.8	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.1
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	94.5	91.3	89.9	90.1	92.7	95.8	96.3	97.0	96.4	96.8	96.8	96.4	95.8
24	Cork and wood	105.1	97.5	91.7	92.6	98.6	106.6	108.1	105.2	103.1	103.4	101.8	98.3	96.3
25	Pulp and waste paper	76.8	78.0	77.7	78.1	77.2	74.9	73.4	74.7	77.1	80.2	82.3	82.3	82.3
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	91.6	89.8	91.2	91.4	92.7	93.7	95.0	95.6	95.9	96.4	95.2	93.3	93.8
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	93.4	93.1	96.0	92.2	91.7	92.3	90.5	103.8	92.8	91.0	97.5	104.9	101.8
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	72.3	65.0	61.2	64.0	65.2	76.4	87.1	89.0	86.0	66.1	91.1	96.3	97.3
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	73.0	63.0	59.8	62.6	65.6	77.4	86.8	89.1	85.9	88.9	92.9	97.8	98.1
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	65.7	75.9	68.7	70.8	58.2	64.8	86.0	84.3	83.6	77.7	72.7	81.1	87.3
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	98.8	97.8	97.5	97.7	96.7	96.3	97.3	97.5	97.0	98.6	98.9	98.7	98.3
52	Inorganic chemicals	99.4	98.9	97.6	97.0	97.1	97.8	98.5	98.5	98.6	100.0	100.2	100.1	101.5
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials	97.1	96.8	97.1	97.8	97.4	97.2	95.6	95.6	96.2	96.4	96.8	96.6	95.8
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	97.5	97.3	97.0	97.1	96.3	96.0	96.6	96.7	98.0	98.7	100.0	99.5	99.5
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.9	99.8	98.9	99.1	99.9	100.4	101.2	98.4	98.4
57	Plastics in primary forms	99.8	99.8	99.8	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.4	91.1	91.8	96.6	96,4	97.9	96.1
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	101.6	101.1	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.6	101.8	101.8	100.3	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	99.2	98.6	97.8	96.1	95.2	93.6	94.5	94.3	93.6	93.5	93.5	92.4	91.0
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	93.8	92.4	92.0	92.4	92.3	92.2	92.6	92.3	92.8	93.0	93.1	93.5	93.6
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	98.5	97.8	97.9	97.3	97.6	97.6	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.2	99.3	99.4
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	98.6	97.6	96.1	95.0	93.7	93.4	92.5	91.9	91.7	91.7	93.7	93.2	93.2
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	97.5	97.2	97.5	97.2	97.0	96.9	96.9	97.0	97.0	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.6
68	Nonferrous metals	78.7	73.7	73.8	76.4	77.2	76.9	79.2	79.7	79.7	79.2	77.7	76.4	76.0
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	99.7	99.5	99.0	99.0	98.5	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.2	97.1	97.2	97.0	97.1	96.9	96.9	96.7	96.4
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	99.2	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.8	99.0	98.7	99.2	98.4	98.4
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	98.7	98.1	97.8	98.1	97.5	97.5	97.6	97.4	97.8	98.1	98.4	98.4	98.5
75	Computer equipment and office machines	89.1	89.0	88.8	88.6	88.2	88.1	88.2	88.0	87.8	87.2	86.9	86.4	84.9
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	96.5	96.4	96.3	95.7	95.1	94.8	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.0	93.1	92.8	92.1
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	98.7	98.6	97.0	96.9	97.0	96.8	97.0	97.1	97.1	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.0
78	Road vehicles	100.3	100.2	100.3	1,001.0	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.8
85	Footwear	99.9	99.9	100.3	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.4
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	98.6	98.5	98.4	97.7	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.4	97.8	98.4	98.8	98.4	98.5

40. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES	98.3	97.8	97.6	97.5	97.3	97.6	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.5	98.8	98.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages	101.2	99.7	100.6	102.0	98.9	99.7	100.3	100.4	101.5	104.0	106.1	110.0	107.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	102.2	100.7	101.6	102.6	99.4	100.0	100.8	100.9	101.7	104.5	106.7	111.0	108.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	91.9	90.9	90.4	96.3	94.5	98.3	96.2	96.1	100.7	100.0	100.7	101.3	102.1
Industrial supplies and materials	93.6	92.3	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.9	93.4	93.8	94.6	95.6	95.5	95.9	96.4
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	93.8	92.1	93.3	92.3	92.9	93.6	93.6	93.0	95.8	97.9	97.7	98.4	98.4
Fuels and lubricants	93.6	88.5	83.5	85.6	83.8	85.6	90.3	87.9	86.7	88.3	88.0	92.9	94.1
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	93.4	92.8	92.3	92.3	92.2	92.6	94.0	94.8	95.7	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.8
Selected building materials	95.1	94.4	94.1	94.4	94.4	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.2	95.0	95.4	96.2	96.6
Capital goods	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.2	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment	101.6	101.6	101.5	102.1	102.0	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.8	102.1	102.1	102.1
Nonelectrical machinery	98.2	98.1	97.7	97.2	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.3	96.5	96.2	96.2	96.0	95.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.2	101.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.5	99.1	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.4
Nondurables, manufactured	99.0	99.1	99.1	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.7	98.7	98.8
Durables, manufactured	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.6	99.9	99.7	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.6
Agricultural commodities	100.7	99.2	100.2	100.9	98.3	98.9	99.6	99.5	100.7	103.4	105.2	108.8	106.7
Nonagricultural commodities	98.1	97.7	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.0	98.1

41. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2001			2002									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES	93.7	92.3	91.4	91.6	91.6	92.8	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.5	94.8	95.5	95.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	94.5	95.2	94.6	95.7	93.8	95.0	96.0	97.2	96.2	96.9	96.9	99.7	100.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	97.8	99.5	98.3	99.9	97.2	99.5	100.9	102.7	101.3	102.4	102.0	105.3	106.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	87.8	86.4	86.8	87.0	86.8	85.5	85.5	85.2	85.1	85.0	86.0	87.3	86.6
Industrial supplies and materials	84.3	79.9	77.6	79.1	79.8	84.9	90.3	90.8	89.8	91.3	92.6	95.2	95.6
Fuels and lubricants	72.9	65.7	61.6	64.5	65.9	76.4	87.1	88.5	85.8	88.1	90.7	96.2	97.0
Petroleum and petroleum products	73.4	63.6	59.9	63.0	65.7	76.9	86.7	88.4	85.3	88.5	91.8	97.1	97.4
Paper and paper base stocks	93.1	92.3	90.7	90.0	88.8	88.0	87.0	86.7	87.1	88.0	89.3	90.5	90.1
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	98.0	96.7	96.2	96.3	96.0	95.9	97.4	97.4	97.1	98.1	99.1	99.3	99.7
Selected building materials	99.9	96.1	92.9	93.1	96.1	100.7	101.0	99.6	99.1	99.9	99.2	97,8	97.0
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	85.1	82.1	82.1	83.2	83.8	83.8	86.2	86.6	88.5	89.4	88.6	89.7	90.1
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	99.9	98.9	99.0	98.4	97.6	97.2	97.6	96.8	96.7	97.1	97.0	96.9	96.9
Capital goods	96.7	96.5	96.2	95.7	95.4	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment	101.4	101.2	100.6	97.3	96.7	95.5	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.9	95.8	95.3
Nonelectrical machinery	95.4	95.3	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.4	93.8	93.9	93.7	92.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.1	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.4	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.1
Nondurables, manufactured	99.6	99.6	99.7	99 8	99.7	99.2	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.4	99.6
Durables, manufactured	98.4	98.3	98.0	97.8	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.3	97.0	96.8	96.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	95.8	95.7	96.4	95.8	95.7	96.1	95.8	97.6	95.6	95.3	95.6	95.4	95.4

42. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100]

Category	2000		2001				2002		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Air freight (inbound)	100.2	99.0	97.9	95.1	94.9	95.2	93.9	98.3	100.3
Air freight (outbound)	100.2	100.2	100.1	98.0	97.6	97.9	95.9	98.4	97.5
Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers)	103.1	99.9	101.9	106.4	107.6	103.5	103.3	110.7	114.3
Air passenger fares (foreign carriers)	103.2	97.6	100.7	103.8	110.2	100.8	99.4	110.9	118.5
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	101.1	101.0	102.8	100.8	98.1	93.6	91.7	90.3	93.5

43. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[1992 = 100]

Item	1999		2000				2001				2002		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	113.6	115.2	115.3	117.2	117.3	117.9	117.5	117.4	117.9	120.1	122.5	123.1	124.7
Compensation per hour	123.4	127.0	131.4	132.4	135.0	136.3	137.3	137.5	137.8	138.3	139.3	140.8	142.6
Real compensation per hour	107.3	107.8	110.5	110.5	111.7	111.9	111.8	111.0	111.1	111.6	112.0	112.2	113.2
Unit labor costs	110.4	110.2	114.0	113.0	115.1	115.6	116.9	117.1	116.8	115.1	113.7	114.4	114.3
Unit nonlabor payments	114.1	115.3	110.7	114.1	111.2	112.0	112.3	113.6	115.5	117.2	119.9	119.3	119.7
Implicit price deflator	111.8	112.1	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.3	115.2	115.8	116.4	115.9	116.0	116.2	116.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	112.9	114.7	114.7	116.4	116.6	117.1	116.7	116.6	117.2	119.3	121.8	122.3	123.8
Compensation per hour	124.5	126.3	130.8	131.5	134.3	135.3	136.3	136.3	136.7	137.2	138.2	139.5	141.2
Real compensation per hour	106.6	107.2	110.0	109.8	111.1	111.2	110.9	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	112.0
Unit labor costs	110.3	110.1	114.0	113.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	116.9	116.6	115.0	113.4	114.0	114.0
Unit nonlabor payments	115.8	117.0	112.3	115.6	112.8	113.4	113.8	115.3	117.2	119.2	121.7	121.7	121.9
Implicit price deflator	112.3	112.6	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.8	115.7	116.3	116.8	116.5	116.4	116.8	116.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	114.7	115.8	117.8	118.3	119.5	119.5	118.8	119.4	120.4	123.5	124.9	236.7	128.4
Compensation per hour	121.2	122.7	126.9	127.8	130.4	131.7	131.3	131.9	132.7	133.6	134.7	136.2	138.1
Real compensation per hour	103.7	104.2	106.7	106.6	107.9	108.2	106.9	106.5	107.0	107.8	108.3	108.6	109.6
Total unit costs	105.3	105.7	106.9	107.5	108.6	109.8	110.8	111.3	111.7	109.8	109.5	109.4	109.5
Unit labor costs	105.6	106.0	107.8	108.0	109.1	110.2	110.6	110.4	110.3	108.2	107.9	107.5	107.5
Unit nonlabor costs	104.5	104.6	104.5	106.3	107.1	108.9	111.6	113.5	115.5	114.1	114.0	114.5	114.8
Unit profits	127.7	126.0	119.5	118.8	109.5	98.6	93.1	95.4	97.9	107.6	107.6	107.8	104.9
Unit nonlabor payments	110.4	110.1	108.4	109.5	107.7	106.3	106.9	108.9	111.0	112.4	112.4	112.8	112.3
Implicit price deflator	107.2	107.4	108.0	108.5	108.6	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.1
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	129.8	132.1	133.6	134.9	135.4	135.9	135.4	135.4	136.4	137.6	140.9	142.3	144.2
Compensation per hour	122.6	124.2	131.4	129.3	132.2	131.5	132.0	133.0	133.3	134.3	135.6	136.6	138.1
Real compensation per hour	104.9	105.4	110.5	107.9	109.4	108.0	107.4	107.4	107.5	108.3	109.0	108.9	109.6
Unit labor costs	94.4	94.0	98.4	95.9	97.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	97.8	97.6	96.2	96.0	95.8

44. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[1996 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	45.6	63.0	75.8	90.2	91.3	94.8	95.4	96.6	97.3	100.0	102.0	104.8	104.8
Output per unit of capital services	110.4	111.1	101.5	99.3	96.1	97.7	98.5	100.3	99.7	100.0	100.5	100.1	100.1
Multifactor productivity	65.2	80.0	88.3	95.3	94.4	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.4	100.0	101.1	102.6	102.6
Output	27.5	42.0	59.4	83.6	82.6	85.7	88.5	92.8	95.8	100.0	105.2	110.6	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input	54.0	61.0	71.9	89.4	88.3	89.3	91.8	95.6	98.0	100.0	103.7	106.4	106.4
Capital services	24.9	37.8	58.6	84.2	86.0	87.7	89.8	92.6	96.0	100.0	104.7	110.4	110.4
Combined units of labor and capital input	42.3	52.4	67.3	87.7	87.5	88.8	91.1	94.6	97.3	100.0	104.0	107.7	107.7
Capital per hour of all persons	41.3	56.7	74.7	90.8	95.0	97.0	96.8	96.3	97.6	100.0	101.5	104.7	104.7
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	48.7	64.9	77.3	90.3	91.4	94.8	95.3	96.5	97.5	100.0	101.7	104.5	104.5
Output per unit of capital services	120.1	118.3	105.7	100.0	96.6	97.9	98.8	100.3	99.9	100.0	100.2	99.8	99.8
Multifactor productivity	69.1	82.6	90.5	95.6	94.7	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.6	100.0	100.9	102.4	102.4
Output	27.2	41.9	59.6	83.5	82.5	85.5	88.4	92.6	95.8	100.0	105.1	110.6	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input	50.1	59.3	70.7	89.2	88.0	89.0	91.8	95.4	97.8	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.6
Capital services	22.6	35.5	56.4	83.5	85.4	87.3	89.5	92.3	95.9	100.0	104.9	110.8	110.8
Combined units of labor and capital input	39.3	50.7	65.9	87.3	87.1	88.4	91.0	94.4	97.2	100.0	104.2	108.0	108.0
Capital per hour of all persons	40.5	54.8	73.1	90.3	94.7	96.8	96.5	96.3	97.6	100.0	101.5	104.7	104.7
Manufacturing (1992 = 100)													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.8	95.0	100.0	101.9	105.0	109.0	112.8	117.1	124.3	124.3
Output per unit of capital services	124.3	116.5	100.9	101.6	97.5	100.0	101.1	104.0	105.0	104.5	105.6	106.5	106.5
Multifactor productivity	72.7	84.4	86.6	99.3	98.3	100.0	100.4	102.6	105.0	106.1	109.8	113.2	113.2
Output	38.5	56.5	75.3	97.3	95.4	100.0	103.3	108.7	113.4	116.9	123.5	130.7	130.7
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons	92.0	104.2	107.5	104.8	100.4	100.0	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.7	105.5	105.2	105.2
Capital services	30.9	48.5	74.7	95.8	97.9	100.0	102.2	104.5	108.0	111.9	116.9	122.8	122.8
Energy	51.3	85.4	92.5	99.9	100.1	100.0	103.7	107.3	109.5	107.0	103.9	109.2	109.2
Nonenergy materials	38.2	44.8	75.0	92.5	93.6	100.0	105.7	111.3	112.8	120.4	120.4	127.2	127.2
Purchased business services	28.2	48.8	73.7	92.5	92.1	100.0	103.0	105.1	110.0	108.9	114.2	116.8	116.8
Combined units of all factor inputs	52.9	67.0	87.0	98.0	97.0	100.0	102.9	106.0	107.9	110.2	112.5	115.5	115.5

45. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	48.8	67.0	80.4	95.2	100.5	101.9	102.6	105.4	107.8	110.6	113.5	116.9	118.2
Compensation per hour	13.7	23.5	54.2	90.7	102.5	104.5	106.7	110.1	113.5	119.7	125.2	133.8	137.7
Real compensation per hour	59.8	78.6	89.2	96.3	100.0	99.9	99.6	100.1	101.0	105.0	107.6	111.2	111.4
Unit labor costs	28.0	35.1	67.4	95.3	101.9	102.6	104.1	104.5	105.3	108.2	110.3	114.4	116.5
Unit nonlabor payments	25.2	31.6	61.5	93.9	102.5	106.4	109.4	113.3	117.1	114.5	113.9	112.0	114.7
Implicit price deflator	27.0	33.9	65.2	94.8	102.2	104.0	106.0	107.7	109.7	110.6	111.8	1113.5	115.8
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	51.9	68.9	82.0	95.3	100.5	101.8	102.8	105.4	107.5	110.3	112.9	116.2	117.5
Compensation per hour	14.3	23.7	54.6	90.5	102.2	104.3	106.6	109.8	113.1	119.1	124.3	133.0	136.6
Real compensation per hour	62.6	79.2	89.8	96.2	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.8	100.6	104.5	106.8	110.6	110.5
Unit labor costs	27.5	34.4	66.5	95.0	101.7	102.5	103.7	104.2	105.2	108.0	110.1	114.4	116.3
Unit nonlabor payments	24.6	31.3	60.5	93.6	103.0	106.9	110.4	113.5	118.0	115.7	115.5	113.5	116.4
Implicit price deflator	26.5	33.3	64.3	94.5	102.2	104.1	106.1	107.6	109.8	110.8	112.1	114.1	116.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	55.4	70.4	81.1	95.4	100.7	103.1	104.2	107.5	108.4	111.7	114.7	117.1	118.3
Compensation per hour	15.6	25.3	56.4	90.8	102.0	104.2	106.2	109.0	110.3	116.0	121.1	129.2	132.4
Real compensation per hour	68.1	84.4	92.9	96.5	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.0	98.1	101.7	104.1	107.4	107.0
Total unit costs	26.8	34.8	68.4	95.9	101.0	101.1	102.0	101.2	101.5	103.3	105.1	109.8	112.9
Unit labor costs	28.1	35.9	69.6	95.2	101.3	101.0	101.9	101.4	101.8	103.8	105.6	110.3	111.9
Unit nonlabor costs	23.3	31.9	65.1	98.0	100.2	101.3	102.2	100.6	100.9	102.2	103.5	108.3	115.8
Unit profits	50.2	44.4	68.8	94.3	113.2	131.7	139.0	152.2	156.9	141.7	131.7	113.2	100.5
Unit nonlabor payments	30.2	35.1	66.0	97.1	103.5	109.0	111.6	113.8	115.2	112.3	110.7	109.5	111.8
Implicit price deflator	28.8	35.6	68.4	95.8	102.1	103.7	105.1	105.5	106.2	106.6	107.3	110.0	111.9
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	101.9	105.0	109.0	112.8	117.6	123.3	129.7	134.9	136.2
Compensation per hour	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	133.1
Real compensation per hour	65.0	79.2	91.4	96.4	100.2	101.0	100.6	99.4	99.1	103.0	104.9	109.0	107.7
Unit labor costs	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.8	100.8	100.7	99.0	96.9	94.8	95.2	94.1	97.2	97.8
Unit nonlabor payments	26.8	29.3	80.2	99.8	100.9	102.8	106.9	109.9	110.0	103.7	104.9	107.0	–
Implicit price deflator	30.2	35.0	79.9	99.0	100.9	102.0	103.9	104.8	104.1	100.4	100.7	103.2	–

Dash indicates data not available.

46. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Mining												
Copper ores	102	102.7	100.5	115.2	118.1	126.0	117.2	116.5	118.9	118.3	110.0	122.6
Gold and silver ores	104	122.3	127.4	141.6	159.8	160.8	144.2	138.3	158.5	187.6	197.5	239.9
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	118.7	122.4	133.0	141.2	148.1	155.9	168.0	176.6	188.0	194.9	207.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	97.0	97.9	102.1	105.9	112.4	119.4	123.9	125.2	127.5	134.5	142.5
Crushed and broken stone	142	102.2	99.8	105.0	103.6	108.7	105.4	107.2	112.6	110.2	105.0	101.9
Manufacturing												
Meat products	201	97.1	99.6	104.6	104.3	101.2	102.3	97.4	102.5	102.3	101.8	102.9
Dairy products	202	107.3	108.3	111.4	109.6	111.8	116.4	116.0	119.3	119.3	112.7	113.5
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	95.6	99.2	100.5	106.8	107.6	109.1	109.2	110.7	117.8	120.4	123.5
Grain mill products	204	105.4	104.9	107.8	109.2	108.4	115.4	108.0	118.2	126.2	129.3	127.5
Bakery products	205	92.7	90.6	93.8	94.4	96.4	97.3	95.6	99.1	100.9	106.4	107.6
Sugar and confectionery products	206	103.2	102.0	99.8	104.5	106.2	108.3	113.7	116.7	123.0	127.0	130.5
Fats and oils	207	118.1	120.1	114.1	112.6	111.8	120.3	110.1	120.2	137.3	154.4	151.4
Beverages	208	117.0	120.0	127.1	126.4	130.1	133.5	135.0	135.5	136.4	129.7	128.6
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	209	99.2	101.7	101.5	105.2	100.9	102.9	109.1	104.0	112.4	113.9	116.3
Cigarettes	211	113.2	107.6	111.6	106.5	126.6	142.9	147.2	147.2	152.2	137.7	139.1
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	103.1	111.2	110.3	117.8	122.1	134.0	137.3	131.2	136.2	139.3	140.2
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade	222	111.3	116.2	126.2	131.7	142.5	145.3	147.6	162.2	168.6	175.3	167.4
Narrow fabric mills	224	96.5	99.6	112.9	111.4	120.1	118.9	126.3	110.8	117.7	124.9	117.1
Knitting mills	225	107.5	114.0	119.3	127.9	134.1	138.3	150.3	138.0	135.9	146.6	155.6
Textile finishing, except wool	226	83.4	79.9	78.6	79.3	81.2	78.5	79.2	94.3	93.7	94.4	97.2
Carpets and rugs	227	93.2	89.2	96.1	97.1	93.3	95.8	100.2	100.3	102.3	96.0	103.0
Yarn and thread mills	228	110.2	111.4	119.6	126.6	130.7	137.4	147.4	150.4	153.0	157.6	155.4
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	109.2	104.6	106.5	110.4	118.5	123.7	123.1	118.7	120.1	128.0	134.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	102.1	108.4	109.1	108.4	111.7	123.4	134.7	162.1	174.8	190.9	200.3
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	104.1	104.3	109.4	121.8	127.4	135.5	141.6	149.9	151.9	173.9	189.9
Women's and children's undergarments	234	102.1	113.7	117.4	124.5	138.0	161.3	174.5	208.9	216.4	294.7	352.3
Hats, caps, and millinery	235	89.2	91.1	93.6	87.2	77.7	84.3	82.2	87.1	98.7	99.3	106.1
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	238	90.6	91.8	91.3	94.0	105.5	116.8	120.1	101.5	108.0	105.8	111.3
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	99.9	100.7	107.5	108.5	107.8	109.2	105.6	119.2	117.3	128.8	132.5
Sawmills and planing mills	242	99.8	102.6	108.1	101.9	103.3	110.2	115.6	116.9	118.7	125.4	124.4
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	98.0	98.0	99.9	97.0	94.5	92.7	92.4	89.1	91.3	89.2	91.4
Wood containers	244	111.2	113.1	109.4	100.1	100.9	106.1	106.7	106.2	106.5	103.9	104.6
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	103.1	103.0	103.1	103.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	100.3	99.2	100.3	94.6
Miscellaneous wood products	249	107.7	110.5	114.2	115.3	111.8	115.4	114.4	123.4	131.2	140.7	146.5
Household furniture	251	104.5	107.1	110.5	110.6	112.5	116.9	121.6	121.3	125.7	128.9	128.4
Office furniture	252	95.0	94.1	102.5	103.2	100.5	101.1	106.4	118.3	113.1	108.9	111.2
Public building and related furniture	253	119.8	120.2	140.6	161.0	157.4	173.3	181.5	214.9	207.6	222.4	202.0
Partitions and fixtures	254	95.6	93.0	102.7	107.4	98.9	101.2	97.5	121.1	125.6	125.9	131.9
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	103.5	102.1	99.5	103.6	104.7	110.0	113.2	110.7	121.9	119.1	110.5
Pulp mills	261	116.7	128.3	137.3	122.5	128.9	131.9	132.6	82.3	86.6	84.8	78.8
Paper mills	262	102.3	99.2	103.3	102.4	110.2	118.6	111.6	112.0	114.8	126.2	133.5
Paperboard mills	263	100.6	101.4	104.4	108.4	114.9	119.5	118.0	126.7	127.8	134.9	135.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	101.3	103.4	105.2	107.9	108.4	105.1	106.3	109.7	113.5	111.9	112.9
Miscellaneous converted paper products	267	101.4	105.3	105.5	107.9	110.6	113.3	113.6	119.5	123.0	126.0	128.3
Newspapers	271	90.6	85.8	81.5	79.4	79.9	79.0	77.4	79.0	83.6	86.0	88.3
Periodicals	272	93.9	89.5	92.9	89.5	81.9	87.8	89.1	100.1	112.2	111.2	109.9
Books	273	96.6	100.8	97.7	103.5	103.0	101.6	99.3	102.6	100.9	106.1	106.1
Miscellaneous publishing	274	92.2	95.9	105.8	104.5	97.5	94.8	93.6	114.5	119.4	127.2	127.8
Commercial printing	275	102.5	102.0	108.0	106.9	106.5	107.2	108.3	108.8	109.9	115.0	118.7
Manifold business forms	276	93.0	89.1	94.5	91.1	82.0	76.9	75.2	77.9	76.7	70.6	69.4
Greeting cards	277	100.6	92.7	96.7	91.4	89.0	92.5	90.8	92.2	104.1	109.3	105.1
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	99.4	96.1	103.6	98.7	105.4	108.7	114.5	114.2	116.5	123.8	126.2
Printing trade services	279	99.3	100.6	112.0	115.3	111.0	116.7	126.2	123.3	126.7	121.5	119.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	106.8	109.7	109.7	105.6	102.3	109.3	110.1	116.8	145.8	148.5	141.3
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	100.9	100.0	107.5	112.0	125.3	128.3	125.3	135.4	142.2	148.6	151.0
Drugs	283	103.8	104.5	99.5	99.7	104.6	108.7	112.5	112.4	104.3	105.6	106.2
Soaps, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	103.8	105.3	104.4	108.7	111.2	118.6	120.9	126.4	122.7	114.8	124.8
Paints and allied products	285	106.3	104.3	102.9	108.8	116.7	118.0	125.6	126.4	126.8	122.7	124.6
Industrial organic chemicals	286	101.4	95.8	94.6	92.2	99.9	98.6	99.0	111.3	105.7	120.6	127.8
Agricultural chemicals	287	104.7	99.5	99.5	103.8	105.0	108.5	110.0	119.8	118.0	104.6	112.0

See footnotes at end of table.

46. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	97.3	96.1	101.8	107.1	105.7	107.8	110.1	120.3	120.8	123.3	125.6
Petroleum refining	291	109.2	106.6	111.3	120.1	123.8	132.3	142.0	149.2	155.8	170.2	180.2
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	98.0	94.1	100.4	108.0	104.9	111.2	113.1	123.1	124.7	123.4	126.1
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	299	94.8	90.6	101.5	104.2	96.3	87.4	87.1	96.5	98.5	86.5	82.9
Tires and inner tubes	301	103.0	102.4	107.8	116.5	124.1	131.1	138.8	149.1	144.1	142.1	145.9
Hose and belting and gaskets and packing	305	96.1	92.4	97.8	99.7	102.7	104.6	107.4	113.5	112.7	110.6	115.4
Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.	306	109.0	109.9	115.2	123.1	119.1	121.5	121.0	125.3	132.3	136.9	144.7
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	105.7	108.3	114.4	116.7	120.8	121.0	124.7	129.9	133.8	140.9	145.4
Footwear, except rubber	314	101.1	94.4	104.2	105.2	113.0	117.1	126.1	121.4	110.9	132.6	146.2
Flat glass	321	84.5	83.6	92.7	97.7	97.6	99.6	101.5	107.6	114.0	129.4	140.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	104.8	102.3	108.9	108.7	112.9	115.7	121.4	128.3	135.2	139.3	135.8
Products of purchased glass	323	92.6	97.7	101.5	106.2	105.9	106.1	122.0	125.1	122.0	130.2	137.2
Cement, hydraulic	324	112.4	108.3	115.1	119.9	125.6	124.3	128.7	133.1	134.1	138.6	136.9
Structural clay products	325	109.6	109.8	111.4	106.8	114.0	112.6	119.6	111.9	114.8	123.5	124.8
Pottery and related products	326	98.7	95.9	99.5	100.3	108.5	109.4	119.4	124.2	127.4	122.0	121.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	102.3	101.2	102.5	104.6	101.5	104.5	107.3	107.6	112.8	111.1	105.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	329	95.4	94.0	104.3	104.5	106.3	107.8	110.4	114.7	114.9	113.3	116.1
Blast furnace and basic steel products	331	109.7	107.8	117.0	133.6	142.4	142.6	147.5	155.0	151.0	155.6	160.1
Iron and steel foundries	332	106.1	104.5	107.2	112.1	113.0	112.7	116.2	120.8	121.1	128.9	132.1
Primary nonferrous metals	333	102.3	110.7	101.9	107.9	105.3	111.0	110.8	112.0	118.9	117.7	111.9
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	92.7	91.0	96.0	98.3	101.2	99.2	104.0	111.3	115.7	121.4	118.0
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	104.0	103.6	103.6	108.5	112.1	117.8	122.3	127.0	131.5	129.8	129.7
Miscellaneous primary metal products	339	113.7	109.1	114.5	111.3	134.5	152.2	149.6	136.2	140.0	149.0	154.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	117.6	122.9	127.8	132.3	140.9	144.2	155.2	160.3	163.8	157.9	159.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	97.3	96.8	100.1	104.0	109.2	111.3	118.2	114.6	115.7	121.9	125.4
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	102.6	102.0	98.4	102.0	109.1	109.2	118.6	127.3	130.5	125.7	132.2
Fabricated structural metal products	344	98.8	100.0	103.9	104.8	107.7	105.8	106.5	111.9	112.7	112.8	112.8
Metal forgings and stampings	346	95.6	92.9	103.7	108.7	108.5	109.3	113.6	120.2	125.9	128.3	129.8
Metal services, n.e.c.	347	104.7	99.4	111.6	120.6	123.0	127.7	128.4	124.4	127.3	126.1	135.7
Ordnance and accessories, n.e.c.	348	82.1	81.5	88.6	84.6	83.6	87.6	87.5	93.7	96.6	91.0	92.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	97.5	97.4	101.1	102.0	103.2	106.6	108.3	107.7	111.6	109.3	109.2
Engines and turbines	351	106.5	105.8	103.3	109.2	122.3	122.7	136.6	136.9	146.1	151.5	164.5
Farm and garden machinery	352	116.5	112.9	113.9	118.6	125.0	134.7	137.2	141.2	148.5	128.6	139.6
Construction and related machinery	353	107.0	99.1	102.0	108.2	117.7	122.1	123.3	132.5	137.6	133.6	139.8
Metalworking machinery	354	101.1	96.4	104.3	107.4	109.9	114.8	114.9	119.2	119.8	123.0	129.8
Special industry machinery	355	107.5	108.3	106.0	113.6	121.2	132.3	134.0	131.7	124.5	138.6	172.2
General industrial machinery	356	101.5	101.6	101.6	104.8	106.7	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.2	113.1	118.7
Computer and office equipment	357	138.1	149.6	195.7	258.6	328.6	469.4	681.3	960.2	1356.6	1862.5	2172.0
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	103.6	100.7	104.9	108.6	110.7	112.7	114.7	115.0	121.4	124.0	122.3
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	107.3	109.0	117.0	118.5	127.4	138.8	141.4	129.3	127.5	135.8	141.8
Electric distribution equipment	361	106.3	106.5	119.6	122.2	131.8	143.0	143.9	142.8	147.5	148.9	155.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	107.7	107.1	117.1	132.9	134.9	150.8	154.3	164.2	162.3	158.3	157.0
Household appliances	363	105.8	106.5	115.0	123.4	131.4	127.3	127.4	142.9	150.2	149.5	162.4
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	99.9	97.5	105.7	107.8	113.4	113.7	116.9	121.8	129.2	132.4	134.8
Communications equipment	366	123.8	129.1	154.9	163.1	186.4	200.7	229.5	275.4	284.5	371.9	448.8
Electronic components and accessories	367	133.4	154.7	189.3	217.9	274.0	401.5	515.0	613.4	768.6	1062.6	1440.1
Miscellaneous electrical equipment & supplies	369	90.6	98.6	101.3	108.2	110.5	114.1	123.1	128.3	135.3	147.2	156.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	102.4	96.6	104.2	106.2	108.8	106.7	107.2	116.3	125.2	136.7	127.1
Aircraft and parts	372	98.9	108.2	112.3	115.2	109.5	107.8	113.1	114.7	140.1	138.1	132.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	103.7	96.3	102.7	105.9	103.8	98.1	99.3	105.5	102.5	113.1	121.6
Railroad equipment	374	141.1	146.9	147.9	151.0	152.5	150.0	148.3	184.2	189.1	212.8	218.4
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	93.8	99.8	108.4	130.9	125.1	120.3	125.5	120.4	127.7	122.4	119.4
Guided missiles, space vehicles, parts	376	116.5	110.5	110.5	119.4	114.9	116.9	125.1	133.6	138.9	156.1	113.3
Search and navigation equipment	381	112.7	118.9	122.1	129.1	132.1	149.5	142.2	149.5	149.1	149.6	163.7
Measuring and controlling devices	382	106.4	113.1	119.9	124.0	133.8	146.4	150.5	142.4	143.5	152.4	158.5
Medical instruments and supplies	384	116.9	118.7	123.5	127.3	126.7	131.5	139.8	147.4	158.6	160.4	167.0
Ophthalmic goods	385	121.2	125.1	144.5	157.8	160.6	167.2	188.2	196.3	199.0	235.2	250.2
Photographic equipment & supplies	386	107.8	110.2	116.4	126.9	132.7	129.5	128.7	121.5	128.0	160.6	169.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	99.3	95.8	96.7	96.7	99.5	100.2	102.6	114.2	113.1	134.3	144.9
Musical instruments	393	97.1	96.9	96.0	95.6	88.7	86.9	78.8	82.9	81.4	97.1	105.3

See footnotes at end of table.

46. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Toys and sporting goods	394	108.1	109.7	104.9	114.2	109.7	113.6	119.9	125.7	131.6	126.6	140.4
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	118.2	116.8	111.3	111.6	129.9	135.2	144.1	127.5	132.5	123.4	124.9
Costume jewelry and notions	396	105.3	106.7	110.8	115.8	129.0	143.7	142.2	118.0	131.2	130.8	145.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	106.5	109.2	109.5	107.7	106.1	108.1	112.8	109.4	108.5	114.9	115.9
Transportation												
Railroad transportation	4011	118.5	127.8	139.6	145.4	150.3	156.2	167.0	169.8	173.3	182.5	195.8
Trucking, except local [1]	4213	111.1	116.9	123.4	126.6	129.5	125.4	130.9	132.4	129.9	131.6	131.2
United states postal service [2]	431	104.0	103.7	104.5	107.1	106.6	106.5	104.7	108.3	109.8	110.9	113.6
Air transportation	4512,13,22(pts.)	92.9	92.5	96.9	100.2	105.7	108.6	111.1	111.6	108.4	109.1	110.7
Utilities												
Telephone communications	481	113.3	119.8	127.7	135.5	142.2	148.1	159.5	160.9	170.1	186.3	201.3
Radio and television broadcasting	483	104.9	106.1	108.3	106.7	110.1	109.6	105.8	101.7	104.5	108.4	109.9
Cable and other pay TV services	484	92.6	87.6	88.5	85.3	83.4	84.5	81.9	84.7	86.1	85.0	87.6
Electric utilities	491,3(pts.)	110.1	113.4	115.2	24.1	50.5	80.8	116.8	150.0	159.6	162.0	169.6
Gas utilities	492,3(pts.)	105.8	109.6	111.1	121.8	125.6	137.1	145.9	158.6	144.4	147.2	160.6
Trade												
Lumber and other building materials dealers	521	104.3	102.3	106.4	111.4	118.9	117.8	121.6	121.8	134.2	143.0	144.2
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	106.8	100.4	107.6	114.2	127.8	130.9	133.5	134.8	163.5	165.1	170.1
Hardware stores	525	115.3	108.7	115.2	113.9	121.2	115.6	119.5	119.0	137.9	147.6	145.7
Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores	526	84.7	89.3	101.2	107.1	117.0	117.4	136.4	127.5	133.7	150.4	154.5
Department stores	531	96.8	102.0	105.4	110.4	113.5	116.1	123.8	129.1	135.8	146.0	160.4
Variety stores	533	154.6	159.0	173.9	191.9	197.9	212.4	240.4	260.1	271.2	315.0	330.9
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	118.6	124.8	140.4	164.3	164.8	167.4	167.7	170.4	185.9	199.6	224.3
Grocery stores	541	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.0	95.4	93.9	92.1	91.7	92.2	95.3	96.1
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	542	98.9	90.8	99.2	97.7	95.7	94.4	86.4	90.8	95.7	97.4	110.0
Retail bakeries	546	91.2	96.7	96.5	86.5	85.3	83.0	75.9	67.6	68.1	83.1	88.4
New and used car dealers	551	106.7	104.9	107.4	108.6	109.7	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.7	111.6	112.5
Auto and home supply stores	553	103.7	100.2	101.6	100.8	105.3	109.1	108.2	108.1	113.1	115.5	119.3
Gasoline service stations	554	103.0	104.8	110.2	115.9	121.1	127.2	126.1	126.1	133.9	141.7	139.0
Men's and boy's wear stores	561	115.6	121.9	122.3	119.5	121.7	121.4	129.8	136.3	145.2	154.5	165.0
Women's clothing stores	562	106.6	111.2	123.6	130.0	130.4	139.9	154.2	157.3	176.0	190.2	205.7
Family clothing stores	565	107.8	111.5	118.6	121.5	127.7	141.8	146.9	150.2	153.1	155.9	160.4
Shoe stores	566	107.9	107.8	115.5	117.3	130.7	139.2	151.9	148.4	145.0	152.9	160.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	104.6	105.4	113.9	113.3	114.7	117.4	123.6	124.2	127.3	134.5	141.1
Household appliance stores	572	104.6	107.2	116.1	118.7	122.4	139.6	142.2	155.2	184.2	186.4	209.3
Radio, television, computer, and music stores	573	120.8	129.3	139.3	153.8	178.2	198.1	206.6	216.8	258.3	309.1	359.4
Eating and drinking places	581	104.5	103.8	103.4	103.8	102.1	102.0	100.6	101.6	102.0	104.0	107.3
Drug and proprietary stores	591	106.3	108.0	107.6	109.6	109.9	111.1	113.9	119.8	125.7	129.8	136.9
Liquor stores	592	105.9	106.9	109.6	101.8	100.1	104.7	113.8	109.9	116.5	114.5	127.7
Used merchandise stores	593	103.0	102.3	115.7	116.7	119.5	120.6	132.6	140.3	163.6	183.2	216.7
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	107.4	109.3	107.9	111.7	117.3	123.2	125.3	129.4	138.7	143.7	150.6
Nonstore retailers	596	111.1	112.5	126.5	132.2	149.0	152.5	173.5	186.8	208.3	220.6	263.2
Fuel dealers	598	84.6	85.3	84.3	91.9	99.0	111.4	112.5	109.1	105.8	115.2	117.3
Retail stores, n.e.c.	599	114.5	104.0	112.5	118.1	125.8	127.0	140.2	147.8	157.4	162.5	168.1
Finance and services												
Commercial banks	602	107.7	110.1	111.0	118.5	121.7	126.4	129.7	133.0	132.6	135.9	143.2
Hotels and motels	701	96.2	99.3	108.0	106.5	109.9	110.5	110.0	108.2	108.2	109.9	114.1
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	102.3	99.9	99.3	99.9	105.0	106.6	109.8	109.0	116.0	120.8	123.6
Photographic studios, portrait	722	98.2	92.1	95.8	101.8	108.3	116.2	110.7	114.1	121.6	107.7	112.0
Beauty shops	723	97.5	95.8	100.9	97.0	101.1	104.8	107.6	108.5	110.5	113.4	114.5
Barber shops	724	100.7	94.9	113.2	121.9	118.8	115.7	128.8	150.4	157.4	132.8	129.9
Funeral services and crematories	726	91.2	89.9	103.8	98.7	104.3	100.2	97.6	101.9	104.2	100.2	93.9
Automotive repair shops	753	107.9	100.1	105.1	105.7	114.3	121.6	116.1	117.2	124.9	126.4	128.5
Motion picture theaters	783	118.1	118.2	114.8	113.8	110.4	105.0	104.1	103.4	106.1	108.7	112.3

[1] Refers to output per employee.

[2] Refers to output per full-time equivalent employee year on fiscal basis.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

47. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

Country	Annual average		2000				2001			
	2000	2001	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6
Canada	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8
Australia	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.8
Japan[1]	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5
France[1]	9.4	8.7	9.9	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.9
Germany[1]	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
Italy[1,2]	10.7	9.6	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.3
Sweden[1]	5.8	5.0	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
United Kingdom[1]	5.5	–	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	–

[1] Preliminary for 2001 for Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

[2] Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France and Germany are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959-2001* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 25, 2002), on the Internet at

http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are also on this site. Dash indicates data not available.

48. Annual data: Employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Civilian labor force										
United States	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	140,863	141,815
Canada	14,177	14,308	14,400	14,517	14,669	14,958	15,237	15,536	15,789	16,027
Australia	8,557	8,613	8,771	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,466	9,678	9,817
Japan	65,040	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,870
France	24,570	24,640	24,780	24,830	25,090	25,210	25,520	25,830	25,980	–
Germany	39,010	39,100	39,070	38,980	39,140	39,420	39,750	39,800	39,750	–
Italy	22,910	22,570	22,450	22,460	22,570	22,680	22,960	23,130	23,340	23,540
Netherlands	6,950	7,100	7,190	7,260	7,370	7,530	7,690	7,900	8,050	–
Sweden	4,520	4,443	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,537
United Kingdom	28,410	28,430	28,440	28,560	28,720	28,910	29,040	29,300	29,450	–
Participation rate[1]										
United States	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.2	66.9
Canada	65.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.0	65.4	65.8	65.9	66.0
Australia	63.9	63.5	63.9	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.7	64.7
Japan	63.4	63.3	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6
France	55.9	55.8	55.8	55.6	55.8	55.7	56.1	56.4	56.4	–
Germany	58.2	57.7	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	57.6	57.5	–
Italy	47.5	47.9	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	–
Netherlands	57.8	58.6	59.0	59.2	59.8	60.8	61.7	62.8	63.5	–
Sweden	65.7	64.5	63.7	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	64.2
United Kingdom	63.1	62.8	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.2	63.3	–
Employed										
United States	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	135,208	135,073
Canada	12,672	12,770	13,027	13,271	13,380	13,705	14,068	14,456	14,827	14,997
Australia	7,660	7,699	7,942	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,808	9,068	9,157
Japan	63,620	63,810	63,860	63,890	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,470
France	22,020	21,740	21,720	21,910	21,960	22,090	22,510	22,940	23,530	–
Germany	36,390	35,990	35,760	35,780	35,640	35,510	36,060	36,360	36,540	–
Italy	21,230	20,270	19,940	19,820	19,920	19,990	20,210	20,460	20,840	21,280
Netherlands	6,560	6,630	6,670	6,760	6,900	7,130	7,380	7,640	7,810	–
Sweden	4,265	4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,309
United Kingdom	25,530	25,450	25,720	26,070	26,380	26,880	27,210	27,530	27,830	–
Employment-population ratio[2]										
United States	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.5	63.8
Canada	58.9	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.1	59.7	60.4	61.3	62.1	61.9
Australia	57.2	56.8	57.8	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.6	60.3
Japan	62.0	61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4
France	50.1	49.2	48.9	49.0	48.8	48.8	49.5	50.1	51.1	–
Germany	54.2	53.2	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.6	52.8	–
Italy	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.3	42.9	–
Netherlands	54.5	54.7	54.7	55.1	56.0	57.5	59.2	60.8	61.6	–
Sweden	62.0	58.5	57.6	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	61.0
United Kingdom	56.7	56.2	56.7	57.2	57.6	58.5	58.9	59.4	59.4	–
Unemployed										
United States	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,655	6,742
Canada	1,505	1,539	1,373	1,246	1,289	1,252	1,169	1,080	962	1,031
Australia	897	914	829	739	751	760	721	658	611	661
Japan	1,420	1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400
France	2,550	2,900	3,060	2,920	3,130	3,120	3,020	2,890	2,450	–
Germany	2,620	3,110	3,320	3,200	3,510	3,910	3,690	3,440	3,210	–
Italy	1,680	2,300	2,510	2,640	2,650	2,690	2,750	2,670	2,500	2,270
Netherlands	390	470	520	500	470	400	310	270	240	–
Sweden	255	415	426	404	440	445	368	313	260	228
United Kingdom	2,880	2,980	2,720	2,490	2,340	2,030	1,830	1,770	1,620	–
Unemployment rate										
United States	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Canada	10.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.4
Australia	10.5	10.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.7
Japan	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1
France	10.4	11.8	12.3	11.8	12.5	12.4	11.8	11.2	9.4	8.7
Germany	6.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.6	8.1	8.0
Italy	7.3	10.2	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	10.7	9.6
Netherlands	5.6	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.4	5.3	4.0	3.4	3.0	–
Sweden	5.6	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0
United Kingdom	10.1	10.5	9.6	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	–

[1] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

[2] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: See notes on the data for information on breaks in series.

For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries*, 1959–2001 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 25,2002), on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm**

Dash indicates data are not available.

49. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 12 countries

[1992 = 100]

Item and country	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Output per hour														
United States	–	–	70.5	96.9	97.9	102.1	107.3	113.8	117.0	121.3	126.5	135.3	142.9	145.6
Canada	37.8	54.9	72.9	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	113.1	116.0	118.4	116.1
Japan	13.8	37.5	63.2	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.9	134.1	128.1
Belgium	18.0	32.9	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	108.4	113.2	117.0	127.0	129.2	129.5	133.4	134.1
Denmark	29.9	52.7	90.4	99.1	99.4	100.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	22.0	43.1	66.8	93.8	97.0	100.6	108.2	113.9	114.6	121.9	127.7	132.7	142.5	146.3
Germany	29.2	52.0	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.8	109.5	112.2	113.9	119.4	120.3	120.4	127.9	128.2
Italy	23.6	44.3	74.2	95.8	95.9	101.4	104.9	108.0	108.1	109.9	110.0	109.9	113.0	115.0
Netherlands	18.5	37.9	68.8	98.5	99.6	101.6	113.2	118.2	120.2	122.3	125.0	128.5	133.8	–
Norway	37.4	58.8	77.5	97.6	98.2	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	104.5	105.3
Sweden	27.3	52.2	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	119.4	121.9	124.5	132.3	139.5	149.7	158.0	160.4
United Kingdom	30.0	43.2	54.3	89.2	93.8	103.9	107.1	104.9	103.8	105.2	107.0	111.6	118.0	119.8
Output														
United States	–	–	75.8	101.6	98.3	103.5	111.1	118.4	121.3	127.9	133.1	141.2	147.0	141.3
Canada	33.4	58.9	83.6	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	132.8	141.0	148.8	143.9
Japan	10.7	39.2	60.4	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	107.6	99.1
Belgium	30.7	57.6	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	106.6	113.8	116.4	118.0	122.2	121.7
Denmark	40.8	68.0	91.4	102.8	101.5	95.6	105.6	111.6	106.7	115.2	115.7	115.1	122.9	126.7
France	31.0	64.1	88.7	99.1	99.8	95.7	100.3	104.9	104.6	109.7	115.0	118.7	124.1	126.3
Germany	41.5	70.9	85.3	99.1	102.3	92.4	95.1	95.2	92.5	95.7	97.2	95.8	101.7	101.8
Italy	23.0	48.1	84.4	99.4	99.3	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.5	113.9	114.6
Netherlands	31.5	59.1	76.8	99.9	100.4	98.4	104.6	108.1	108.7	111.5	114.8	118.1	123.7	–
Norway	57.4	90.6	104.4	100.9	99.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	110.2	108.9
Sweden	45.9	80.7	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.1	128.4	131.1	138.0	147.6	157.8	168.7	167.4
United Kingdom	67.3	90.2	87.2	105.4	100.0	101.4	106.1	107.8	108.5	109.9	110.8	111.1	113.3	110.7
Total hours														
United States	92.1	104.4	107.5	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.6	105.4	105.2	104.4	102.8	97.1
Canada	88.3	107.1	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	117.5	121.5	125.6	123.9
Japan	77.8	104.4	95.6	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.3	80.2	77.4
Belgium	170.7	174.7	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.1	89.6	90.1	91.1	91.7	90.7
Denmark	136.5	129.0	101.1	103.7	102.1	94.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	140.8	148.5	132.9	105.6	102.9	95.1	92.7	92.1	91.3	90.0	90.0	89.4	87.1	86.3
Germany	142.3	136.3	110.5	100.1	104.1	90.8	86.8	84.9	81.2	80.1	80.7	79.6	79.5	78.8
Italy	97.6	108.5	113.8	103.7	103.6	95.2	97.6	99.3	97.5	99.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	99.7
Netherlands	170.5	156.1	111.7	101.4	100.9	96.8	92.4	91.5	90.4	91.1	91.8	92.0	92.5	–
Norway	153.6	153.9	134.7	103.4	100.8	102.1	105.0	106.6	107.6	112.0	113.7	109.6	105.4	103.4
Sweden	168.3	154.7	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	98.1	105.3	105.3	104.3	105.8	105.4	106.8	104.3
United Kingdom	224.6	208.8	160.5	118.1	106.6	97.6	99.1	102.7	104.5	104.5	103.6	99.6	96.0	92.4
Compensation per hour														
United States	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	95.6	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	133.1
Canada	10.0	17.1	47.6	88.3	95.0	102.0	103.7	106.0	107.0	109.3	110.5	112.3	113.9	117.8
Japan	4.3	16.4	58.5	90.5	96.4	102.8	104.9	108.3	109.2	112.9	115.8	115.2	114.5	115.0
Belgium	5.4	13.7	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	106.1	109.2	110.9	114.9	116.6	118.3	121.1	125.9
Denmark	4.6	13.3	49.6	92.7	95.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	4.3	10.4	40.9	90.9	96.4	102.6	106.0	110.0	112.1	112.0	112.6	116.3	120.8	126.6
Germany	8.1	20.7	53.6	89.4	91.5	106.4	111.7	117.5	122.3	124.7	126.5	129.3	133.5	137.7
Italy	1.8	5.3	30.4	87.6	94.2	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.6	127.8	132.6
Netherlands	6.4	20.2	64.4	90.9	95.3	103.8	108.2	110.7	113.0	115.8	120.6	124.0	131.0	–
Norway	4.7	11.8	39.0	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	118.7	125.7	133.0	140.0	147.6
Sweden	4.1	10.7	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	100.0	106.5	114.4	119.4	124.4	129.3	131.8	137.2
United Kingdom	3.0	6.1	32.1	82.9	93.8	104.6	106.7	107.9	109.5	113.9	120.5	129.6	135.2	140.4
Unit labor costs: National currency basis														
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	90.2	91.7	91.4
Canada	26.4	31.1	65.2	94.6	99.6	96.4	93.6	94.3	97.5	96.2	97.7	96.8	96.1	101.5
Japan	31.3	43.8	92.5	95.9	97.4	101.1	101.5	97.6	94.0	93.3	95.5	90.8	85.4	89.8
Belgium	30.1	41.7	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	94.7	90.5	90.2	91.4	90.8	93.9
Denmark	15.4	25.2	54.9	93.5	96.5	103.7	96.2	96.4	103.7	99.7	102.9	105.4	101.8	101.7
France	19.4	24.0	61.3	96.9	99.3	101.9	97.9	96.6	97.8	91.9	88.2	87.7	84.8	86.5
Germany	27.8	39.8	69.4	90.3	93.1	104.5	102.0	104.7	107.4	104.4	105.2	107.4	104.4	106.6
Italy	7.5	11.9	41.0	91.5	98.2	104.3	101.9	103.0	110.0	111.9	111.1	113.4	113.1	115.4
Netherlands	34.6	53.3	93.7	92.3	95.6	102.1	95.6	93.7	94.0	94.7	96.5	96.6	97.9	–
Norway	12.7	20.1	50.3	94.6	99.2	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.4	134.0	140.1
Sweden	15.0	20.6	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	83.8	87.4	91.9	90.2	89.2	86.3	83.4	85.5
United Kingdom	9.8	14.1	59.0	92.9	100.1	100.8	99.7	102.9	105.5	108.2	112.7	116.2	114.5	117.2
Unit labor costs: U.S. dollar basis														
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	90.2	91.7	91.4
Canada	32.9	36.0	67.4	98.0	105.1	90.3	82.8	83.0	86.4	84.0	79.6	78.8	78.2	79.2
Japan	11.0	15.5	51.8	83.8	91.7	115.4	125.9	131.7	109.6	97.7	92.4	101.2	100.4	93.6
Belgium	19.4	27.0	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	98.4	81.2	79.9	77.6	66.8	67.0
Denmark	13.4	20.2	58.8	91.2	91.0	96.5	91.4	104.0	108.0	91.0	92.7	91.0	75.9	73.7
France	21.0	23.0	76.8	94.1	93.1	95.2	93.4	103.5	101.2	83.3	79.1	75.4	63.2	62.5
Germany	10.4	17.1	59.6	87.3	87.5	98.7	98.2	114.2	111.5	94.0	93.3	91.4	76.9	76.2
Italy	15.0	23.3	59.0	94.1	97.5	81.6	77.9	77.9	87.9	80.9	78.8	76.9	66.4	65.7
Netherlands	16.1	25.9	82.9	89.1	89.9	96.6	92.4	102.7	98.1	85.3	85.5	82.1	72.1	–
Norway	11.1	17.5	63.3	94.0	95.0	89.2	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	94.5	96.8
Sweden	16.9	23.1	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	63.2	71.3	79.8	68.8	65.3	60.8	53.0	48.2
United Kingdom	15.6	19.1	77.7	93.9	100.1	85.6	86.4	91.9	93.2	100.4	105.7	106.4	98.3	95.5

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

50. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]											
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]												
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]												
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining												
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction												
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:												
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:												
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:												
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing												
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:												
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	–
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	–
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:												
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:												
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9
Lost workdays	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:												
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:												
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fabricated metal products:												
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:												
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:												
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:												
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:												
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:												
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

50. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 workers[3]											
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]
Nondurable goods:												
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	–
Lost workday cases	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	–
Lost workdays	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food and kindred products:												
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4
Lost workday cases	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3
Lost workdays	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tobacco products:												
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1
Lost workdays	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile mill products:												
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0
Lost workday cases	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2
Lost workdays	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and other textile products:												
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1
Lost workday cases	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0
Lost workdays	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper and allied products:												
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4
Lost workdays	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing and publishing:												
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6
Lost workdays	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products:												
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2
Lost workday cases	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
Lost workdays	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and coal products:												
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Lost workdays	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:												
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8
Lost workdays	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leather and leather products:												
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0
Lost workday cases	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3
Lost workdays	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities												
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	–
Lost workday cases	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3
Lost workdays	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade												
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	–
Lost workday cases	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	–
Lost workdays	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade:												
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8
Lost workday cases	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	–
Lost workdays	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade:												
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	–
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	–
Lost workdays	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9
Lost workday cases	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8
Lost workdays	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services												
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9
Lost workday cases	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

Dash indicates data not available.

51. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2001

Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1996-2000	2000[2]	2001[3]	
	Average	Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,094	5,920	5,900	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,573	2,517	43
Highway incident	1,408	1,365	1,404	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	696	723	12
Moving in same direction	117	136	142	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	243	256	4
Moving in intersection	151	154	137	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment	289	279	295	5
Noncollision incident	372	356	339	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	298	304	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	378	399	324	5
Overturned	212	213	157	3
Aircraft	263	280	247	4
Worker struck by a vehicle	376	370	383	6
Water vehicle incident	105	84	90	2
Railway	71	71	62	1
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	930	902	15
Homicides	766	677	639	11
Shooting	617	533	505	9
Stabbing	68	66	58	1
Other, including bombing	80	78	76	1
Self-inflicted injuries	216	221	228	4
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	1,006	962	16
Struck by object	567	571	553	9
Struck by falling object	364	357	343	6
Struck by flying object	57	61	60	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	294	266	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	157	144	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	123	122	2
Falls	714	734	808	14
Fall to lower level	636	659	698	12
Fall from ladder	106	110	122	2
Fall from roof	153	150	159	3
Fall from scaffold, staging	90	85	91	2
Fall on same level	55	56	84	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	481	499	8
Contact with electric current	290	256	285	5
Contact with overhead power lines	132	128	124	2
Contact with temperature extremes	40	29	35	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	100	96	2
Inhalation of substances	57	48	49	1
Oxygen deficiency	92	94	83	1
Drowning, submersion	73	75	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	177	188	3
Other events or exposures[4]	20	19	24	–

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

[2] The BLS news release issued Aug. 14, 2001, reported a total of 5,915 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2000. Since then, an additional five job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2000 to 5,920.

[3] Total excludes 2,886 work-related fatalities resulting from events of September 11.

[4] Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include sub-categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dash indicates less than 0.5 percent.

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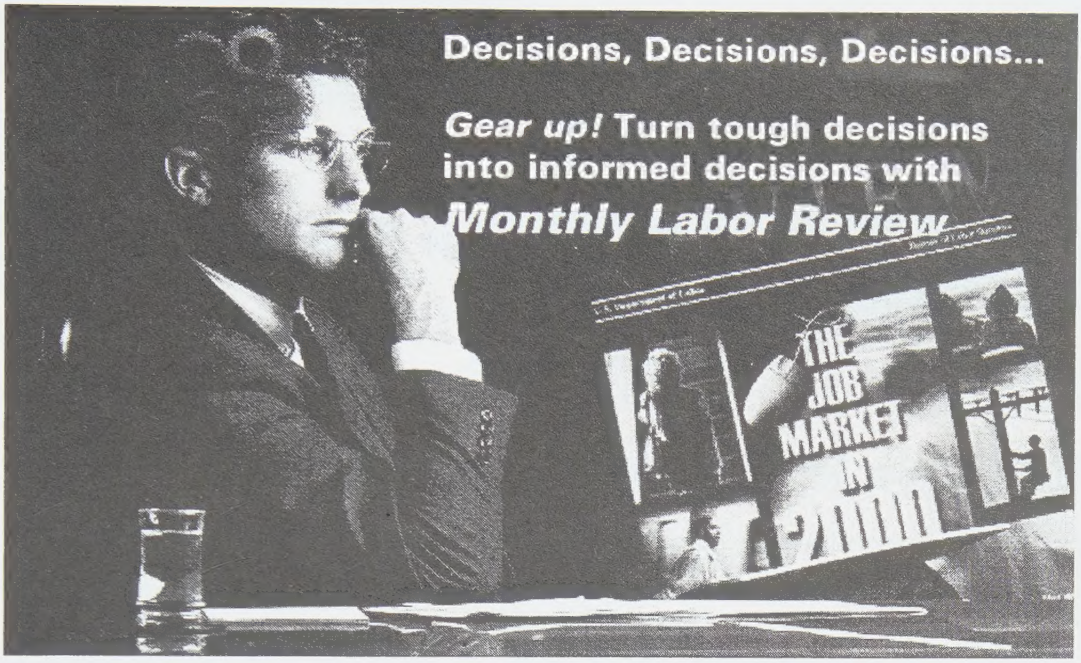
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